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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,719—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1896.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

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BAILEY'S COMPLETE SANITATION ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT. LIFTS.
(UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.)
Contains over 400 Apartments, Furnished with all modern Luxury. Four Minutes from the PARK, KENSINGTON GARDENS, IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, and in the Midst of the FASHIONABLE QUARTER. HOTEL
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DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY.
R.I.s. PENINSULAR	3927	F. H. Seymour	26th June.
† SUTLEJ	4395	A. Symons	2nd July.
R.I.s. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	10th "
† GANGES	4208	T. F. Creery	17th "
R.M.I.s. CALEDONIA	7568	W. R. Andrews	24th "
† SUTLEJ	4395	A. Symons	31st "
R.I.s. CARTHAGE	3963	M. DeHorne	7th Aug.
† GANGES	4208	T. F. Creery	14th "
R.I.s. ORIENTAL	3924	I. H. Moule	21st "
† SHANNON	4189	E. Crowe	28th "

P. M.

The Steamers marked R. I.s. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
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Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
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Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th June, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	A. Mitis	3,820	650	1st July 1896.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 160

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Hellen	4,351	350	7th July 1896
GISELA	G. de Grisogono	4,253	350	7th Aug. 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 160

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 8 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
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INCLUDING WINE ON BOARD SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,402	350	21st June 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the ss. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 15, 1896.

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Under Contract with the French Government.
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CALEDONIEN	4232	C. L. Blanc	11th July 1896.
MELBOURNE	4090	C. Bourdon	8th August "
SALAZIE	4255	Chevalier	5th Sept. "
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October "
NATAL	4074	Verron	31st " "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
YARRA	DeManbeuge	4,255	2nd July.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 11th July.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
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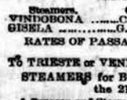

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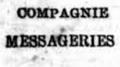

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S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on or about the 23th June noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, about the 27th June, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S.S. "BYCULLA," 1,516 tons, about the 27th June, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.
S.S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 4th July, calling at Mahe, (Seychelles,) Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 19th June, 1896.

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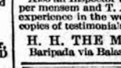

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Bhalej ..... Dep.	21	43	Umreth ..... Dep.	6	15
Umreth ..... Arr.	22	3	Bhalej ..... Arr.	6	37
Umreth ..... Dep.	22	5	Bhalej ..... Dep.	6	39
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Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 18th June, 1896.

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9. Natural Magnets; Meteorites and Both-Els.
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This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in three days only removes gonorrhœa, gleet, and all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for syphilis, disease of the bones, sore throat, threatened destruction of the nose and palate, impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots blotches, and all those diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and the ruin of health. Under this medicine every vestige of disease rapidly disappears, and the skin assumes the pleasing softness of infancy.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous debility, relaxation, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. The Buyer should state which of the three numbers he requires, and carefully observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English-built half C-Spring light VICTORIA, with front seat, suitable for one or pair, by Hoar of Salisbury.

One New English-built C-under Spring Canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Lucas of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Hungarian horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Hungarian horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. per bag.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure.

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and war ranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Late Captain to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of bolis is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu.

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will affect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully

"P. ROCOUMBE DUNSFORD.

46 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,

"21 June, 1892.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

Trade Mark.—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes offered by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture. WITHOUT WHICH NONE IS GENUINE.

GOLD PRIZE MEDAL NATIONAL ACADEMY.

BANKS.

THE GORAKHPUR BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL Rs. 100,000

in 1,000 Shares of 100 Each.

Only a few Shares available now.

(2) Fixed and Floating Deposits kept and Interest allowed thereon.

For particulars apply to:—

MAHADEWA PRASAD,
Manager and Secretary.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities deals in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens	12,000,000 =	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... "	4,500,000 =	" 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... "	4,130,000 =	" 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED), MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.

BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.

SUB-AGENCY—MURREE.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, year ended 31st December, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,45,110 0 0
Reserves and Rest	"	10,79,540 12 8
Deposits	"	97,10,884 10 5
Bankers Balances	"	11,749 2 8
Bills and Acceptances	"	7,17,569 0 5
Sundries	"	1 13,006 2 11
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549 13

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	9,18,989 10 2
Government and other Authorised Securities	"	4,88,145 9 4
Loans, Bills, Advances	"	1,19,08,402 9 4
Properties, Dead Stock	"	1,25,130 15 2
Bills, Contra, Sundries	"	4,75,991 1 1
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549 13 1

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

12 Months at 4½ per cent. Per Annum.
9 do. 4 per cent. do.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street. E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Frs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in their hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks collected for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum account does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

TWENTY-FIRST EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1896.

With Portrait of His Highness the RAO of KUTCH.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

PRICE: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1896 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the Empire generally. "No compiler says that nowhere else, probably in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. In all these varieties, and in a vast number of others, which, to the uninitiated, are not apparent, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trust-worthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay form part of the work.

Bombay Gazette Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY

"PITCHER" WATER.

A BOON TO WOMEN.

"PITCHER" WATER is a safe and perfect cure for miscarriage and premature delivery, and other disorders of pregnancy. It has also been proved to be an effectual remedy for barrenness.

per Bot. Rs. 2-8; per doz. Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY AND POONA.

HEALTH HAS BEEN RESTORED, ENERGY REGAINED, AND LIFE PROLONGED, IN THOUSANDS OF CASES, BY THE USE OF THE

PHOSPHORUS COMPOUNDS

PREPARED BY

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LD., LONDON.

THE ONLY FORM KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE, AND CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Twenty-five Years' Experience has established the Fact that these Pills supply the MOST EFFECTUAL MEANS of administering SAFELY and SUCCESSFULLY.

THE ONLY REMEDY FOR LOSS OF NERVE POWER,

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, AND MENTAL DEPRESSION, ARISING FROM

OVERWORK, WORRY, EXCESS, CLIMATIC and other DEPRESSING CAUSE.

These PILLS ARE TAKEN WITH GREAT BENEFIT in Malarial Neuralgias, and incapacity for Intellectual or Business Work, as they rapidly restore Physical Vigour and Mental Activity.

The following have a large application. Those numbered 6 and 9 are taken with great advantage to STIMULATE THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. They operate as real NUTRIENT TONICS, giving increase of power in all cases of loss of Mental and Physical Vigour.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS No. 6.

Nux Vomica in combination with Phosphorus is a very potent medicine, acting as a tonic both on the brain and spinal cord. It is useful in cases of cerebral and spinal debility, atonic, dyspepsia, lowness of spirits, and habitual constipation, general ill-health (*below par*), commonly arising from overwork.

PHOSPHORUS NUX VOMICA, AND IRON PILLS, No. 13

IRON is added to the combination with Nux Vomica for persons who are anæmic. It is especially beneficial in Neuralgia and other manifestations of nervous exhaustion occurring in feeble, bloodless anæmic persons.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.

These carry the usual dose of Phosphorus only. They are taken as a nutrient tonic with great advantage in all cases manifesting Loss of Nerve Power from over excitement and excessive activity of the brain when Iron or Quinine cannot be given.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.

These are made with the Extract of the "True" Damiana Plant, the properties of which are well known. It is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when given as a remedy for Loss of Power. Formula No. 36 contains Nux Vomica also, and is therefore a more powerful combination.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS No. 2.

(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine, and Strychnine.)

A combination of the most powerful Nerve Tonics known. These pills are Powerful Restorers of Health, Vigour, and Nerve Power in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, especially in that feeble condition of body and mind induced by alcoholism, dissipation, and excesses of all kinds. In Melancholia, Failure of Energy, and Business Capacity, and other feeble condition indicating premature old age they are exceedingly energizing and strength-giving, and invaluable remedy for convalescents from Fever and other exhausting diseases.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.

These Pills operate as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinary organs, producing no irritation of the gastro-intestinal organs They are especially useful in premature failure of power induced by passive discharges due to debility. Also as a stimulating emmenogogue in obstinate cases of Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, and Atony of the Uterus.

PHOSPHORUS, DAMIANA, AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 36.

These are made with the *True* Damiana Pl

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	200	all	10 per. ct.	1,460
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 per. ct.	1,230
Bank of Madras	10,000	250	all	10 per. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge ...	{ 15,000 / 15,000	100	{ 100 / 75	10 p.c.	170
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra ...	100,000	£10	all	5 per. ct.	80
Charter Bank ...	40,000	£20	£20	7 per. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	80,000	$125	al	21-5s.	£44 to £
National Bank of India ...	40,000	£25	£12½	6 per. ct.	300
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar ...	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Glaning Co ...	100	500	all	15 per. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,320
Bellary ...	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	180
Bh o wnagree City Press & Manufg Co. Ld	650	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton ...	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	180
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld ...	600	200	200	14	192½
Brosach City Press Co., Ld ...	600	200	200	12	230
Colaba ...	200	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	330
East India ...	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,370
English Press and Manfg ...	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	1182
Fort ...	150	2,500	500	37½50	1,160
French ...	300	500	500	dvdRs30	600
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	450	450	500	dvdRs40	380
Himgiri Printing Co., Ld ...	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	160
Jhangusha ...	240	450	450	Rs40	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld ...	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahomedans Cotton Grand P. Co., Ld. ...	300	800	800	53	95
Mercantile ...	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs24	90
Mofussil Co ...	3,125	400	400	Nil	390
Maamar M ...	1,000	250	all	15	225
Native Opinion ...	2,300	600	600	dvd Rs30	535
New Indian ...	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	183½
Prince of Wales ...	100	500	500	25	510
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	600	500	75	20	380
Standard ...	300	500	200	30	455
Sind and Punjab Co ...	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind ...	400	2,000	750	80	1,400
Sorabh Woollen Mills ...	1,200	250	250	Nil	70
Surat City Press Co., Ld. ...	370	200	all	15	230
Volkart ...	—	1,000	10	dvd Rs25	1,250
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					gnar.
B. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock ...	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R. ...	—	£ 10		0.	
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance ...	1,200	1,100	all	Nil	680
Anglo-Indian ...	1,545		100	71	140
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld. ...	600	1,000	1,000	...	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld (Bellary) ...	871	60	60	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay Umkot ...	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	915
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co ...	900	500	500	dvd Rs.25	700
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	730
Britannia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	725
Central India ...	1,000	1,000	500	dvd Rs.40	1,320
China Mills Co Ld ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.80	1,098
City of Bombay Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,155
Coimbatore S and W Co ...	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills ...	800	500	500	25	810
Colaba Land & Mills ...	4,000	700	700	dvd Rs12	680
Cooria Mills ...	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	750
Dharamsi Morarji Mill ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,275
David Mill ...	600	500	500	dvd Rs.25	695
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	635
Empress ...	2,100	500	500	25	680
Framjee Petit ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	1,320
Hindustan ...	575	1,000	1,000	30	650
Hingunghat Mills ...	700	500	500	40	690
Howard ...		500	500	25	780
Bullooghs ...	1,500	500	500	25	650
Hukam Mills ...	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,600
Hyderabad ...	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,000
Imperial Cotton ...	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,320
Indian Manfg. ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	650
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld ...	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	850
James Greaves ...	1,100	500	500	25	770
Jaffer Alli ...	300	500	500	dvd Rs.25	675
Jamshed Manufacturing Co. ...	1,500	250	250	dvd Rs.12	272½
Jeevraj Balloo ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,135
Jubilee Mills ...	943	1,000	1,000	20	660
Kamani ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	845
Khandesh Spg. & Khaggana Manfg. Co ...	750	250	250	Nil	900
Khatau Makanjee ...	1,000	1,250	1,000	dvd Rs35	905
Leopold ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,265
Lord Reay Mfg. ...	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,265
Madras United ...	356	1,000	1,000	dv Rs.120	1,525
Mahomedan ...	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	975
Mahboob Shah Mills (Guzerat) ...	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	710
Manockjee Petit ...	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	485
Maraspire ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,450
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	2,400
Myrem S & M Co Ld ...	4,000	250	250	dvd	15
Madura Mills ...	1,770	100	100	...	90
National ...	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern ...	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	710
Oriental ...	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	485
Presidency ...	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,450
Queen Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,000
Ripon Mills ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,300
Sassoon ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,310
Sholapore Mills ...	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,225
Simplex ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,035
Southern India ...	1,200	500	500	15	170
Southern Mahratta ...	1,312	250	250	dv Rs 12½	405
Sun Mills, Ld ...	1,200	250	250	dv Rs 12½	355
Standard Mills ...	1,000	500	500	25	505
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	555
Swadeshi Mills ...	675	500	500	dvd Rs30	730
Samoon ...		25	25	dvd Rs30	
Alliance ...					
Union Spinning, Land Manufact. Co ...	900	1,000	1,000	50	650
Union Mills Ld ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	650
Ujam Shunker Bhikmishun Mills Co., Ld ...	951	500	500	dvd Rs40	410
Victoria Mills ...	551	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India ...	1,324	1,000	1,000	50	960
Wadia Mills ...	1,214	1,000	1,000	...	
MISCELLANEOUS.				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown ...	1,750	100	100		410
Back Bay Baths ...	50	50	50	12	60
Badhan Pile ...	3,000	100	100	12	160
Bombay & Baroda Trading Corporation ...	1,000	1,500	1,500	300	6,200
Do., New Land ...	600	375	375	75	1,570
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld ...	1,250	100	100	dvd	76
Bombay Land and Building Co ...	600	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill ...	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	250
Deccan Mills ...	1,000	500	500	5	1,000
Delhi and Northern Flour Mills ...	1,500	200	200	1	260
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld ...	2,500	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety ...	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co ...	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co ...	4,000	300	175	21	378
Kurrachee Landing ...	600	600	300	30	90
Maharanee Ice Manufactur ing Co ...	2,500	100	100	Nil	
Marcks & Co., Ld ...	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180
Napier Hornick ...	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry ...	1,000	100	100	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	6,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	161
Phillips & Co., Ld ...	4,000	100	100	4	108
Port Canning Co ...	8,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs27	220
Soundy & Co ...	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treasher & Co ...	5,000	100	100	60	1,070
Thacker & Co ...	1,000	100	100		136
Telephone Co. ...	9,900	25	100	dvd Rat	31

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold ...	Rs. 27-2 Non.
Gold Leaf ...	,, 27-4
Fine Gold, old ...	,, 27-0
Do. do. new ...	,, 26-14
Australia bar Gold ...	,, 27-2
Bombay bar Gold ...	,, 26-13
Sovereigns ...	,, 17-4
Do. Dekanee ...	,, 17-6
2 River ? ...	,, 95-14
1894 Do. ...	,, 95-14

FROM TROOPSHIP TO COAL HULK.

FATE OF THE HIMALAYA.

MANY of our readers will doubtless be interested in the fate of the famous old troopship Himalaya, which, until a few months since, had been employed almost continuously on trooping and relief service since the beginning of the year 1854. On April 13 in that year, she arrived at Galipoly with 1,700 men, and was ordered to Scutari to disembark them, ready for hostilities against the Russians. She has always been considered a good seaboat, and no doubt her splendid form—more like that of a yacht than a carrying ship of the present day—contributed largely to the confort of those who took passage in her. But her day as a trooper has passed, and Earle's Shipbuilding Company at Hull, we now converting her into a coal hulk for service at Devonport. For this purpose all her masts have been removed and everything above the upper deck has disappeared. The splendid figure head—that of an Indian chief—has been removed, and will probably be preserved as a memento in Devonport Dockyard. The handsome saloon and the adjacent side cabins have been swept away, and the vessel has likewise been divested of her lower deck, store rooms, magazines and machinery, thus affording a deep hold from the main deck downwards which is divided by iron watertight bulkheads into four large compartments, capable of containing about 4,000 tons of coal. The main deck will also provide stowage room for 500 tons, thus giving a total coal capacity of about 4,500 tons. The Himalaya is expected at Devonport from Hull about the middle of June, when she will be immediately utilised for her new duties. The Himalaya was formerly a P. & O. vessel, and was bought by the Crown for trooping purposes, to the Crimea.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun-rises, 5h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High water, 6-34m., 6-24s. Low water, 0-12m., 0-28s.
Anniversary of the Queen-Empress' Accession to the Throne.
Aryan Social Union, lecture, People's Free Reading Room and Library, 8-30 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 6 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun-rises, 5h. 24m. Sun-sets, 6h. 39m. High water, 7-51m., 7-37s. Low water, 1-9m., 1-46s.
P. and O. s. s. Thames, with English mails of the 5th inst., due to arrive, 8 a.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Ehrenfels and Australia entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Dumra and Nurani entered, and the steamer Ganges left the dock yesterday.

UNSAFE HOUSE AT ERSKINE ROAD.—House No. 172-4, at Erskine Road, being in a dangerous condition, the Municipal authorities ordered the tenants to vacate, which they did.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Madagascar, Reunion, Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colony, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m. (to-morrow), Sunday.

THE WILL DISPUTE IN A PARSI FAMILY.—In the above case reported in our columns yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate dismissed the charge of assault preferred by Rustomji Jamsedji against his maternal uncles, on the ground that there was no evidence at all to warrant the charge.

STUDENTS' UNION.—A lecture on the "Formation of Character and the Philosophy of right thought, right speech, right action" is to be delivered by an Elphinstonian, under the auspices of the said Union, in the hall of the Gokuldas Tejpal High School, to-morrow (Sunday), at 4 p.m. Mr. Narayan Vishnu Gokhale, B.A., LL.B., will preside.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—During the month of May last, 2 horses and 11 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole, as being unfit for work, 25 the instance of the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrate and with the consent of the owners; while 92 bullocks and 17 horses were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Bimsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel, for curative treatment during the last month. Three hundred and eighty-two offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, and 48 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Luard, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will perform the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting):—

March of the Silver Trumpets ...	Viviani.
1 Processional March ...	
2 Harmony in the Dome and Finale.. }	
Selection from ... The Mikado ...	Sullivan.
Waltzo ... Phantoms ...	Gung'l.
Selection from ... An Artist's Model ...	Jones.
Quick Step ... Libra ...	Le Thiere.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A MENDICANT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, concluded the adjourned inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the circumstances touching the death of Luximon Antooji, a Hindu mendicant, aged thirty years. On the morning of the 16th ultimo, deceased was found lying on the footpath at Carnac Road, in an unconscious state, and breathing heavily. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he remained in the same condition until his death, which occurred several days afterwards. Deceased was paralysed, but could go about the streets with the aid of sticks, and subsisted by begging. Dr. Easdon, the House Surgeon to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, said that, by the direction of the coroner, he made a post-mortem examination of the deceased's body, and found a contused swelling on the head. There were abrasions on the back and both shutters. From the post-mortem appearances and the symptoms observed during the life time, he was of opinion that the death was due to the compression of the brain, following inflamation of the brain due to injury to the head. Dr. Easdon thought that the injury to the head was due to a fall in consequence of the paralytic condition of the deceased. The jury brought in a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

A QUIET A WEDDING.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Vithaldas Govardhan, a sweet-meat seller, appeared to answer the charge of breach of trust preferred by Kalidas Hansbaug, to whom he was betrothed as minor in marriage, and from whom he had obtained Rs. 500 for making ornaments for the intended bride. Kalidas got information that accused, a man, named Liladhar Jivraj, and did not return the money received from complainant. Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, appeared for complainant, while Mr. Brown, pleader, defended the accused. From the evidence it appeared that accused had betrothed his daughter to complainant, and the 8th May last was fixed as the date of marriage. The complainant was in the meantime called away to Poona on business, and during his absence the marriage with Liladhar was celebrated in a quiet manner, contrary to the custom of their caste. His Worship remarked that the latter circumstance constituted a presumption of guilt against accused, which, coupled with the evidence adduced in the case, left no doubt in the mind of the court that the story told by complainant and his witness was correct. Accused was convicted, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, when the case of Cursetjee Framjee Aravia, against his wife, Vibaiben, for a divorce, was heard before his lordship and delegates. Mr. Mulla, solicitor, appeared for the petitioner, there being no appearance for the respondent. The undermentioned delegates assisted his lordship in the enquiry:—Messrs. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, foreman; K. M. Shroff, Bomanjee Byramjee Patel, Rustomjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy, Dhunjibhoy M. Jeejeebhoy, Nowrojee J. Antia, Jamsetjee Framjee Wadia, P. N. Wadia, Dinshaw Bomanjee Panthakee, Shapurjee Jivajee Vacha, and Dadabhoy Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy.

The petitioner stated that he was married to the respondent, Virbaijee, on the 7th July 1891, in Bombay. After the marriage they lived as husband and wife in the house of petitioner's sister for about seven months. The respondent during that period quarrelled with the petitioner's sister and left the house without the permission of the petitioner, who became angry and resolved never to send for her. The respondent subsequently resided with her father, and there gave birth to a son on the 15th October 1892. When the child became very ill, the petitioner's father-in-law on one occasion requested petitioner to go with him in order to see the child, and he did so. He accordingly went with his wife on that occasion. The child died on the 16th April 1893. After the death of the child, the respondent wished to continue to live in her father's house, and asked the petitioner to pay for her maintenance. She also asked petitioner to live, if he liked, in her father's house and pay for his board and lodging. This proposal was the cause of a fresh quarrel between the parties, as the husband refused to live in a separate house and to take the respondent to live with him therein. The respondent refused to accede to this proposal, and the petitioner left her at her father's house. This took place in May 1893. There was no intercourse with his wife when he went to see her at his father's house. After May 1893, the petitioner sent for her, but she did not go to him. Since last quarrel the petitioner never saw his wife. He latterly heard that his wife was with child.

Evidence was called to that effect, but it was not quite satisfactory. One of the witnesses stated that, on Saturday last, he saw the respondent, and told her that, as her husband accused her of adultery, she should put in her defence. She said it was known to all that she was with child, and that it was not necessary to put in a defence on that account, and that the petitioner might do what he pleased.

His lordship, in addressing the delegates, said there was no satisfactory evidence to show that the respondent was with child.

Mr. Mulla, in answer to the court, said that the respondent had gone seven months with child.

His Lordship suggested an adjournment of the matter for three months. The delegates and Mr. Mulla agreed with the suggestion; and the case was adjourned for three months. His lordship told the delegates he was sorry they had been put to the trouble of attending the court, but as the evidence regarding the respondent being with child was insufficient, an adjournment became necessary.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

HEAVY RAIN FOR GUJARAT.

SIMLA, JUNE 19.

Friday's observations:—Pressure has risen slightly in the greater part of the peninsula, but has fallen locally in Kathiawar, Gujarat and Bombay. A low pressure area has formed over the Gulf of Cambay and East Kathiawar in which pressure is about three-tenths below normal. Steep gradients and strong monsoon winds prevail on the West Coast. Moderate to heavy rain has fallen in Konkan and Central Provinces. Meraraj, Nagpur and Pachmari each report over two inches; and Calicut, Mangalore, Belgaum, Goa, Ratnagiri, Bombay, Amraoti, Seoni, Sambalpur and Chanda each between one and two inches. Elsewhere in the head of the Bay yesterday morning has intensified considerably and is now a moderately severe storm and giving very strong winds at the head of the Bay. The centre has crossed the Coast near Saugor Island and was near Calcutta at 8 a.m. The storm appears to be travelling more northerly than was anticipated yesterday. It has given very heavy rain at Orissa and moderate rain in South Bengal and Chota Nagpur. Moderate general rain has fallen in Burma. The present storm has established the monsoon at the head of the Bay and in Bengal. North-Eastern India will probably receive general rain during the day. Conditions also are very abnormal in Gujarat and heavy local rain may fall in that area.

DIGGING FOR CANNON-BALLS.

THE cannon-balls and shells which are fired at the various practising places of our troops are by no means wasted after being fired. At Shoeburyness it used to be an interesting sight to me (writes a military correspondent) to see the men digging in the sands at Maplin, after the tide has gone down, for the cannon-balls and the unexploded shells.

Even so far as the fragments of shells go, these are diligently collected, whilst the unexploded shells are most delicately handled, the whole contents being removed by men thoroughly acquainted with their task, though these, more or less, carry their lives in their hands when the shell has buried itself in dry sand at low tide.

On one occasion an unhappy lad, digging on his own account, found an unexploded shell, and began experimenting upon it with a long nail. The shell exploded, and the poor lad was blown to atoms. It is astonishing, considering that the shots have sometimes travelled over three miles, to what depths they have penetrated, cases having occurred where they have been found embedded to the extent of a yard. The diggers are particularly expert in telling where a shot or shell lies, even when a mere outsider can see nothing but an unbroken reach of smooth sand.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A DACOITY took place at the Jade Mines last week, four Burmans being attacked and robbed by Kachins. One of the Burmans was killed and the other three wounded.

MR. T. HIGHAM has been appointed to succeed Colonel Ottley as Inspector-General of Irrigation. Mr. Beresford, now on furlough, replaces Mr. Higham in charge of the Punjab Irrigation Department, joining his appointment in September.

NEWS of a considerable concession to British trade in China has been received in Rangoon. After much pressure from our new Minister the Tsungli Yamen have agreed to extend the limits of the British concession at Tientsin by nearly 150 acres.

THERE has been something of a race between the Egyptian troops and the cholera. The last of the regiments from Suakin relieved by the Indian force was expected to pass through Assouan on its way to the front up the Nile at the end of the first week in June, and cholera, according to the telegrams, has just made its appearance at that place. Fortunately the river begins to rise about this time, and this will check the disease in lower Egypt.

THE plague is slowly dying out in Hongkong, although the cases reported sometimes reach as many as ten in one day. The first case among the British troops since the present outbreak is reported in the mail just in. A private of the Rifle Brigade had been seized and conveyed to hospital. In Singapore the cholera epidemic has almost disappeared, only one or occasionally two cases daily being reported.

EXCESSIVELY high temperatures have recently been recorded in the Punjab. At all the plain stations at which observations are taken, with the exception of Peshawar and Delhi, the mean of the twenty-four hours from Friday morning to Saturday was over 100 degrees, the highest being at Montgomery 104·5. Lahore recorded a mean of 102·7, and again for the twenty-four hours from Saturday to Sunday morning 102·1. Sunday night brought relief in a duststorm with a slight sprinkling of rain, and a cool breeze on Monday suggested a heavy rainfall in the near hills. The mean temperature since has been considerably below the normal.

THE Government of India, it is understood, are likely to take steps to investigate the cultivation of the rhea plant, as an enormous demand for the fibre has sprung up in England. By a new process of manufacture, excellent fabrics can be woven from rhea, and the industry seems to have a great future before it.

CONSEQUENT on Mr. Kensington taking charge of the Accountant-Generalship, of the North-West Provinces, Mr. Gamble returns next week to his permanent appointment as Under-Secretary, Financial Department, displacing Mr. Nathan, who is to be placed on special duty in connection with the revision of the Provincial contracts.

SIX per cent. of the inmates of the Central Provinces asylums, at Nagpur and Jubbulpur, were cured last year. This is less in comparison to the proportion in other provinces, but it is due to the fact that it was not deemed prudent to release criminal lunatics, who had partially recovered. Of the admissions, numbering sixty-seven five only were said to be due to the effects of hemp drugs. An experiment has been successfully tried at the Nagpur Institution in the starting of a dairy farm. All expenses of the venture were cleared during the first year, and the hope entertained is that the farm may be a source of profit, besides affording healthy and congenial employments to a number of the inmates. The total number in both asylums at the end of 1895 was 381.

A MOVEMENT has been set on foot to raise a memorial to the late Colonel Mason, who did such grand work on the North-West frontier. A strong Committee has been formed with the Commander-in-Chief as President. Among the members are the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, Sir William Lockhart, Major-General Badcock, Brigadier-Generals Elles and Egerton. Subscriptions may be sent to the Alliance Bank, Simla.

IN connection with the provincial contracts of the railway construction programme for the next three years, now being finally considered, it is understood that the Government of India will provide some 28 crores for the purpose of railway extensions.

MR. F. B. HEBBERT, Under-Secretary of the Public Works Department, will be placed on special duty for two or three months in connection with the railway contracts, after which he proceeds on privilege leave: Mr. Anderson, therefore, continues to officiate.

IT is believed to be practically settled that Mr. Higham, from the Punjab, succeeds Colonel Ottley as Inspector-General of Irrigation to the Government of India, when the latter retires next month.

MR. MACPHERSON, Examiner of Accounts, East Coast Railway, proceeds shortly on privilege leave. Mr. French acts for him. Mr. H. Stuart, Examiner of the East Bengal Railway Accounts, and Mr. Dennys, of the Assam Public Works Department Accounts, also go on leave in July. Messrs. Godfrey and Ross will officiate respectively.

SIR James Brown's influence over the tribesmen within the limits of the Baluchistan Agency and far beyond the frontier says an up-country paper was due to his strong personality and his wonderful linguistic powers. During the construction of the Hurnai Railway, he had from time to time under his orders, scores of thousands of labourers, men of every class on the borderland, Pathans, Hazaras, Persians and "all outlanders" from afar; many of them with the worst reputations, and strong enough and required much management, but they felt that a firm hand controlled them and their conduct was almost exemplary. General Browne's name was known all over the countryside, and when he returned to Baluchistan as Governor-General's Agent, he was not regarded as a stranger. His methods may not altogether have commended themselves to the Foreign Office, but the reality of his power over Chiefs and people alike was very real. In Eastern Afghanistan his name was one to conjure with, and curiously enough it was linked with a strange tradition. The people had a story that years before an Englishman known as "Browne Sahib" had lived at a shrine of particular sanctity east of Kelat-i-Ghizai and shown all the virtues of a Mahomedan saint. This stranger was popularly belived to be General Browne himself and more than one tribesman visited Quetta to do him honour. They were always confirmed in their belief that they had found the man who had suddenly appeared among them for a time and then vanished from their sight. All statements that they were labouring under a delusion were rejected by them, and they returned to their villages convinced that they had done their duty in making the long journey. It seems almost certain that a European did once find his way to their shrine and abide there, but his identity cannot be traced. Who he was and whence he came, must for ever remain a mystery.

CURIOUS questions are sometimes put to candidates in competitive and other examinations. Recent disclosures respecting the career of a French officer of rare merit show that, in one of the regiments to which he was attached, non-commissioned officers were asked to state how many pigs would be needed to keep a battalion supplied with food for a day. They were expected to be able to define the precise thickness of the ice which would bear the weight of a corps of horse, foot, or artillery, and they were also required to calculate the height of a tree from the length of its shadow as compared with that thrown by their own rifles. As for their superiors, the questions addressed to them were evidently prepared with a view to testing the resources of which they could be capable in sudden emergency. Here is one specimen. "You are quartered in a town in which there is a menagerie. A lion escapes and runs through the streets? What would you do?" The correct answer was that the officer would first of all proceed to a butcher's shops and procure a large piece of beef. Then, accompanied by four crack shots, he would sally forth in search of the wild beast, to which, when found, he would present the meat. While the lion was devouring the beef the four marksmen would each put a bullet into the animal, and all would be over. Here is another question. "You have requisitioned oxen, sheep, and goats for a campaign in the Alps. What precautions do you adopt?" The only answer accepted was that the officer would also requisition a number of large knives to enable the troops to cut up the meat. All this happened not long ago in this regiment, and it appears that it is by no means an exceptional case.

THE prospect of the visit of the Lord Chief Justice of England to the United States, arranged for August next, has wakened up the lecture agents. Lord Russell of Killowen has received many tempting invitations to deliver lectures on any subject at various centres of population. He will, however, confine his public appearance to his address to be delivered at Saratoga at a gathering of the American Bar.

IT may perhaps be a consequence of the dearth of new plays that the business managers of our leading theatres are beginning to try their hands at play-writing. Mr. Arthur Fry, the well-known business manager of the Lyric, has completed a "dramatic comedy" in three acts entitled "A Rescued Honour," which is to be subjected to a preliminary trial at the Avenue Theatre on the afternoon of Thursday next. The scene is laid on the banks of the Thames near Windsor. Miss Decima Moore will on this occasion make her first appearance on the stage since her return from America, in the character of Alice Barton, the miller's daughter.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

A SUIT AGAINST A MILL COMPANY.

DOBSON AND BARLOW AND ANOTHER VS. THE BENGAL S. AND W. COMPANY.

His Lordship delivered judgment in this suit, in which the plaintiffs asked that the defendants might be decreed to pay the sum of Rs. 3,073-8-0, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the 5th February, 1896, up to judgment, being the amount due for the preparation of the indenture and debentures mentioned in the agreement of the 19th August 1894, entered into by the parties. Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co. appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Thakoredas, Dharamsi, and Cama, represented the defendant company.

Mr. Justice Fulton, in giving his decision in the case, said this was a suit brought by the plaintiffs to recover from the defendants the cost of the preparation of a certain indenture and certain debentures referred to in the fifth clause of an agreement between the parties, dated the 10th August 1894. The defendants, in their written statement, made various objections to the suits, which sufficiently appeared in the issues raised by Mr. Macpherson. By an agreement, dated the 28th December 1892, the plaintiffs entered into a contract with the defendants for the supply of machinery which was to be delivered subject to certain conditions, and to be paid for in the manner agreed on. Owing to difficulties arising about payment, a supplementary agreement was entered into between the parties on the 10th August 1894, by which it was arranged that the plaintiffs should accept shares in the company and debentures charged on its property in satisfaction of their claims. The last clause of the agreement of 1894 provided that the agreement should be treated as forming part of and supplemental to the agreement of 28th December 1892. In due course the indenture and debentures were prepared by the plaintiffs and approved by the defendants' solicitors in Bombay. The plaintiffs' agent, Mr. John Marshall, then wrote to the company's agent to ask for payment of the bill of costs. On the 10th February the company's agent wrote to point out that the bill had not been sent in, and to say that, if it were in order, the plaintiffs might treat the same as a set-off to the defendants' claim against them. On the same day, Mr. Marshall wrote back to say that the bill had been sent, and that he could not allow it to be set off against any claim the company might have against his principals, who had much larger claims against the company. Mr. Marshall, on the 15th April, paid the solicitor's bill of costs, the suit having been previously instituted. In the first instance, the suit was instituted in the name of Messrs. Dobson and Barlow by their agent Mr. Clarence St. Paul, and also in the name of Mr. Marshall. Subsequently doubts having arisen as to the validity of Mr. St. Paul's power of attorney, a judge's order was obtained to strike out the name of Mr. St. Paul, and to substitute that of Mr. Marshall as the only constituted attorney of Messrs. Dobson and Barlow, and to make the necessary amendment consequent thereupon in the body of the plaint. The plaint was then re-verified by Mr. Marshall, and his name was substituted for that of Mr. St. Paul as attorney for Messrs. Dobson and Barlow, and also erased from its position as second plaintiff. On the first issue as to the sufficiency of Mr. St. Paul's power of attorney, his Lordship did not think it necessary to express any opinion, because in argument it was conceded by Mr. Macpherson that, if Mr. Marshall's power of attorney was sufficient, the substitution was authorized by section 53 of the Civil Procedure Code; and his Lordship entirely concurred in this view. The object of section 53 was clearly to prevent suits being defeated on a merely technical ground. As to the sufficiency of Mr. Marshall's power of attorney, his Lordship could not see in what way it was defective. There was no prescribed form. The power authorised him to act for his principals in all matters legal or otherwise, and therefore appeared to entitle him to sue for them under section 37 a. Accordingly his Lordship found on the second and third issues that the power of attorney to Mr. Marshall was sufficient to entitle him to maintain this suit, and that the substitution of Mr. Marshall for Mr. St. Paul covered the original defect in the suit. The next question for consideration was one which arose in argument as to certain costs, his Lordship turned to the more material issues, and found on the fourth issue that the court had jurisdiction, and that the plaintiffs were entitled to sue under clause 19 of the Letters Patent. The agreement of August 1894 was signed in Bombay by Mr. Marshall, on behalf of Messrs. Dobson and Barlow. After referring to several cases, his Lordship came to the conclusion that the point of jurisdiction, his Lordship proceeded to say there was sufficient to show that part of the cause of action arose in Bombay; but the same conclusion might be arrived at on another ground. For under the circumstances of this case, his Lordship thought it must have been intended that the documents should be prepared in Bombay and paid for there. It had not been suggested that the plaintiffs had any other Indian solicitors than their Bombay solicitors, and the preparation of the documents in Bombay and payment by the defendants' Bombay solicitors, seemed to have been contemplated by parties of course. The fair inference then appeared to be that payment was intended to be made in Bombay, where both the plaintiffs' agent and the solicitors resided. Consequently part of the cause of action arose within the jurisdiction. On the fifth issue, whether the defendants were not entitled in this suit to claim damages against the plaintiffs for their failure to carry out their part of the contract of 1892, his Lordship was of opinion that the answer must be in the negative. The defend

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BISN Co's ss Chyebassa, 1,688 tons, Captain R P Parkman, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE BISN Co's ss Rajpootana, 1,311 tons, Captain G A Shepherd, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE BISN Co's ss Patna, 797 tons, Captain W Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, (23rd May) via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE BISN Co's ss Nowshera, 1,961 tons, Captain J Stone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via False Point and Colombo, with a general cargo.

THE BISN Co's ss Goa, 1,217 tons, Captain B C Plommer, cleared yesterday for Zanzibar via Aden, with a general cargo and two cabin and 94 deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line ss Ehrenfels, 1827 tons, Captain A Ziegenmeyer, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Hurnburg and Antwerp, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 19.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
A	Tokio	.....	2431	Jones	Hull	F Muir & Co
H	Munificent	.....	3060	Duddoy	.....	M M & Co
C	Ehrenfels	.....	1827	Ziegenmeyer	Kurrachee	Glade & Co
F	Kt. of St. John	.....	2254	Billett	Japan	N F	Tata & Sons
G	Goa	.....	1217	Collins	Zanzibar	20-6	M M & Co
H	& J H M S Magdala	.....	745	Goodridge	R N	.....	Royal Navy
H	& J Tennasserim	.....	1680	Goodridge	R N	.....	Royal Navy
K	Thibet	.....	1855	Garrett	Jeddah	.....	Haji C Joosub
L	Mahanadi	.....	547	Adam	.....	.....	Shepherd & Co
L	Satrunji	.....	547	Ahmed	.....	N F	.....	Do.
M	Karwari	.....	1393	Ahmed	.....	.....	.....	Do.
M	Sabarmati	.....	524	Ahmed	.....	.....	.....	Do.
O	Strathness	.....	2235	Durdin	Japan	W & A Graham & Co
P	King Arthur	1047	Hansen	Jeddah	Sinkin	20-8	B P S N Co
30	ton crane Fultala	.....	282	Blott	Calcutta	23-6	M M and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Iran	.....	1036	Hughes	Dunkirk	25-6	E Bates & Co
2	Banque Jonin	.....	1017	Charles Born	Calcutta	.....	H A Abdool
3	V Florio	.....	1852	Amoklo	Genoa	.....	23-6	F Cresco
5	Peninsular	.....	3047	Seymour	London	25-6	P & O S N Co
6	Ravanna	.....	2046	Street	China	.....	25-6	P & O S N Co
7	Ganges	.....	2110	Creery	Aden	.....	19-6	P and O S N Co
8	M Bacquehem	.....	.....	Costasso	China	.....	20-6	A Lyods & Co
9	Kt. St. George	.....	2299	Bevis	Genoa	.....	22-6	K Nixon & Co
10	Kt Templar	.....	2701	.....	Antwerp	.....	20-6	..... K Nixon
15	Dwarka	.....	791	Tice	.....	Kanchee	.....	20-6	M M & Co
16	Akbar	.....	1440	Baldwin	Calcutta	.....	21-6	Haji Cassum

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Bombay	.....	3132	..... J Mackintosh & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·06s.
The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 5h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Patna (s)	Stewart	Calcutta, May 23.
	Newsham (s)	Stone	Calcutta, June 3.
	Dumra (s)	Russell	Karachee.
	Australia (s)	Tait	Glasgow, May 2.
	Strathnairn (s)	Cuming	Philadelphia, May 10.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Lady Armstrong (s)	Abbott	Calcutta.
	Gangos (s)	Creery	Aden.
	Rajpootana (s)	Shepherd	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Goa, Plommer, for Zanzibar, &c.
„ Chyebassa, Parkman, for Calcutta.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.
Peninsular s, 3048, Seymour. Kt of St John s, 2254, Billett.
Tokio s, 2431, Jones. Bombay s, 2049, Robertson.
Kt Templar s, 2701, Pain. Thibet s, 1088, Garret.
Iran s, 1036, Hughes. Akbar s, 1441, Baldwin.
Vincenzo Florio s, 1852, Ansaldo. John Davis (bq), 1013, Hoon.
Kt of St George s, 2299, Bevis. Munificent s, 3060, Dudley.
Marq Bacquehem s, 2740, Grisogno. Astrahan s, 2236 Evans.
Ravenna s, 2046, Street. Castlemore s, 1846, Flaus.
Strathness s, 2235, Durdin. Eden Hall s, 2333, Black.
Wernoth Hall s, 2610, Candy.

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.
H. M. S. Assaye, Cave. R I M S Elphinstone, Mc Arthur.
H. M. S. Brisk, Rich. R. M. S. Investigator, Oldham.
H. M. S. Lapwing, Story. R. I. M. S. Nancowry Beauchamp.
H. M. Hulk Tenasserim Goodridge.

CALCUTTA.
ARRIVALS.

15	Nairung s	Wright	Bombay, May 27.
	Shahjehan s	Edge	Rangoon, June 8.
16	Coconada s	Warrington	Rar goon, June 8.
	Chanda s	Packham	Bombay, May 17.
	Pundua s	Nailor	Singapore, June 3.
	Clan Macpherson s.M	McAlister	Liverpool, May 10.

DEPARTURES.
June 15.—Steamers Canara, Daphne and Eridan, and barque Longstone.

MADRAS.
June. ARRIVAL.
16 M Meanatchy s .... Rangoon.
June. DEPARTURES.
14 Clan Macalister s .... London.
15 Rajendra s .... Rangoon.
Khandalla s .... Bombay.
Dusera s .... Calcutta.
Eilora s .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 19.
FROM GLASGOW.
Clan Alpine s—40 packages whisky, and 11 cases gingerwine, Daljbhoy Dadabhoy; 59 cases gingerwine, and 55 cases whisky, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee; 25 cases whisky, Charles Phillimore and Co; 5 hogsheads whisky, Phipson and Co.
FROM LONDON.
Peninsular s—8 cases wine, 5 cases port, 5 cases sherry, 10 cases claret, and 5 cases burgundy, Cutler Palmer and Co; 5 cases portwine, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee; 5 cases brandy, Phipson and Co.
Munificent s—16 cases sherry wine, Cutler Palmer and Co; 8 cases confectionery, Ezuljee Nusserwanjee: 34 cases medicine, and 17 packages provision, &c., D Dadabhoy.
FROM HAMBURG.
Rheinfels s—8 cases glass beads, Mahomedally Esoofbhoy, Khemchuls s—100 drums methylated spirit, W Narotamdas and Co.
FROM BORDEAUX.
V Florio s—5 cases brandy, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.
FROM GENOA.
V Florio s—60 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co.
FROM TRIESTE.
Marq Bacquehem—3 cases glass ware, S Hassum and Co; 3 cases glass beads, H M Esoofbhoy; 5 cases stationery and 55 cases writing paper, M Essajee.
Giscla s—10 cases writing paper, H Abdoolally.
FROM VENICE.
Peninsular s—62 cases glassboads, M Esoofbhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 19.
FOR LONDON.
Peninsular s—50 cwt condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 137½ cwt condiments, H Muncherji and Sons; 2,031 cwt myrabolams, Wugjee Bachee; 20 cwt cow and buffalo horns, R Fazal; 1,048 cwt myrabolams, David Sassoon and Co.
FOR ANTWERP.
Kt Templar s—2,021 cwt rapeseed, The Bombay Co; 92 bales cotton, and 1,000 cwt ginseed, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwt linseed, H Kaderbhoy; 100 bales hemp, Isaac Wright and Co.
FOR HULL.
Tokio s—7,003 cwt linseed, Finlay Muir and Co,
FOR MARSEILLES.
Kt of St George s—1,985 cwt mustardseed, 2,025 cwts gingellyseed, 1,980 cwt linseed, and 413 cwt castorseed, John Fachiri; 220 bales cotton, 4,017 cwt rapeseed, and 2021 cwt linseed, Rall Brothers.
FOR GENOA.
V Florio s—100 bales cotton, A Blaschock and Co.
Kt of St George s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Company.
FOR DUNKIRK
Iran s—433 cwt Groundnuts, Owen & Okell.
FOR GHENT.
Kt Templar s—155 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
FOR HONGKONG.
Kt of St John s—162 cwt wheat, Ebram Abdoola; 26 cwt sharkfins, Nanjibhoy Moanoo; 51 bales twist, M Jootha. Marquis Bequchem s—75 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co. Ravenna s—6 cwt sharkfins, and 44 cwt fishmaws, R Fazal; 52 cwt gondahorns, M H E Killias; 25 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Kt of St John s—100 bales twist, D Joychund; 297 bales twist, Tata and Co; 75 bales twist, Fazal Dhunji.
Ravenna s—10 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Strathness s—400 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 125 bales twist, Tata and Co.
FOR NAGASAKI.
Strathness s—200 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.
ARRIVALS.—JUNE 19.
Pitcairn, Lt, Punjab, The Black Watch, on leave, from Subathu.
DEPARTURES.—JUNE 19.
Hamilton, Surg-Major, Bengal, A M S, on leave, to England.
Jelf, 2nd-Lt, Punjab, Kings, Royal Rifles, on leave, to England.
Pitcairn, Lt, Punjab, The Black Watch, on leave, to England.
Brackenbury, Major, Bo, R A, on leave, to Poona.
Ord, Lt, Bo, 2nd S Lane Regt, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 20th June, 1896.
1. There will be a meeting of "A" Company at Head-Quarters on Wednesday next the 24th instant at 5 p.m., at which all members are requested to attend.
2. 2nd Lieut G A F Berenda, having returned from leave of absence, resumes command of "A" Company from this date.
By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 20th June, 1896.
The following remarks by the Lieut.-General Commanding the Forces on the inspection of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery season 1895-6 are published for information:—
No. 1 Company.—The condition of this Company reflects credit upon the Commanding Officer and all concerned.
No. 2 Company.—This Company appears to me to be in a most satisfactory state of efficiency.
By Order,
L. J. ROBERTSON, 2nd Lieut.,
Acty. Adjutant, B. V. A.

CALENDAR.—JUNE 1896.
Full Moon.....June 25th, 11h. 46·2m. a.m.
Sat. 20.—Anniversary of the Queen-Empress's Accession to the Throne—Sunrise 5-24 a.m.; Sunset, 6-39 p.m.; High water 6-46m., 6-38s.; Low water 0-16m., 0-47s.
Sun. 21.—3rd Sunday after Trinity.—P. and O. s.s. Thames, with English Mails of 5th inst., due to arrive at 8 a.m.—Sunrise 5-24 a.m.; Sunset 6-39 p.m.; High water 18-3m., 7-39s.; Low water 1-13m., 1-42s.
Mon. 22.—V. M. C. A., Apollo Bander, Prayer meeting 5-45 p.m.—Moharrum Holiday, Talpoor Day, Bank closed—Sunrise 5-24 a.m.; Sunset 6-39 p.m.; High water 8-10m., 8-32s.; Low water 2-4m., 2-54s.
Tues. 23.—Sunrise 5-24 a.m.; Sunset 6-39 p.m.; High water 11-3m., 9-37s.; Low water 2-55m., 3-58s.
Wed. 24.—Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.—Monthly meeting, Anthropological Society, 8-30 p.m.—Sunrise 5-25 a.m.; Sunset 6-39 p.m.; High water 10-60m., 10-35s.; Low water 3-43m., 4-56s.
Thur. 25.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.—Sunrise 5-25 a.m.; Sunset 6-40 p.m.; High water 11-45m., 11-26s.; Low water 4-30m., 5-46s.
Fri. 26.—Departure of English Mail per s. s. Peninsular—Sunrise 5-25 a.m.; Sunset 6-40 p.m.; High water 0-23s.; Low water 5-16m., 6-30s.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 19.

FURTHER extra allotments of Council Bills were made in London yesterday, of which five lakhs were to Calcutta and twenty thousand to Madras, at 1s. 2 5-32d. and 1s. 2 3-16d. respectively, being 3-32d. to ¼d. higher than the rate obtained at Wednesday's usual weekly allotments. Consols declined in price 1-8 per cent., to 112 13-16. Indian sterling Loan remained at 120½; and 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-8 per cent. higher, at 56¼ 1-8. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India was unchanged at 1s. 1 15-16d. Bar Silver advanced 1-16d., to 31 7-16d. per oz.; and in New York the value of the metal continued at 68 5-8 cents per oz., while Exchange on London was ¼ cent more at 4·88¼ dollars. French Rentes in Paris were again quoted at 101¼; and Paris Exchange on London was unaltered at 25·16¼ fcs.

The usual Returns of the Bank of England for the week ending on Wednesday were issued in London yesterday, and showed the Bank's Reserve to be again 60 per cent. of the Liabilities, the previous Return having disclosed the same percentage. The Bank's rate was unaltered.

The Sheep Skin Sales closed yesterday with a good demand. 780,000 Skins were sold; Bombay Skins fetched last sale rates, and common were 1d. lower. Madras common decreased ¼d. to 1d., previous rates having been obtained for other qualities. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, was quoted at 37s. per 416 lbs., this and next month's shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers, market firm; Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore, at 35½., same shipment, to the same ports, sellers, market firm in tone; Rapeseed, Brown, at 32½., same shipment, to the same ports, sellers, market firm.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm yesterday. Surats quiet, and Arrivals quiet but steady. The day's sales were 10,000 bales; East Indians, nil. Spot prices showed no change from previous quotations, and Arrivals were also unaltered in all positions. The day's Imports totalled 4,000 bales. The Manchster market closed steady.

In New York the price of Ready Mid.-Uplands declined 1-8 cent to 7 5-8 cents; and that of Futures for September was unchanged at 6·71 cents, and for December also at 6·69 cents. The Receipts at U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales.

In our local market Cotton has been in only moderate request to-day, and steady in tone, at former prices. Exporters took 400 bales Indore at Rs. 161½, and 100 each of Khandoo and Compta at Rs. 172 and Rs. 186, respectively. The Mills purchased 300 bales each of Amraoti at Rs. 170 and Pachora at Rs. 154½, and 100 each of Dhulia, Julgaum, and Bhusawal at Rs. 158, and 163 per candy, respectively.

WHEAT AND SEEDS continue quiet but steady, and only a small business passes. Prices for all descriptions are unchanged with the single exception of *Linseed*, which is ½ anna lower, to Rs. 6-14-0 to Rs. 7-0-0 per cent.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	2,685	bales.
Wheat	5,807	cwts.
Linseed	9,291	„
Rapeseed	2,428	„
Poppyseed	1,252	„
Groundnuts	1,008	„
Castorseed	1,691	„
Rice	26,035	„

EXCHANGE.—At opening this morning the market was firm at 1s. 2 1-8d. for Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits. The latter, however, being scarce, and a moderate enquiry for Bank paper for the mail setting in, rater receded partially 1-32d., and closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 3-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 1-8d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 2 3-16d.	„
Francs do.	1'40 1-4	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER was weak in tone to-day, and quotations, which opened at 110 3-8 for Money and 110 5-16 for Account, closed on about the same level.

SHARES have been active and advancing to-day. In Mill Scrip the changes in prices as shown in our revised list have almost without exception been in favour of sellers, and in Presses, as well as in Miscellaneous, advances have outnumbered declines.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.
JUNE 19.
STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.
GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Tenceriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Amoor route, right.
Cable Cadiz-Tenceriffe, interrupted.
Communication between Bissao and Bolamo, interrupted.
Nouveau Brisbane Cable, interrupted. This cuts off new Caledonia.
Line Saigon Bangkok, interrupted.
Turkish route, interrupted beyond Busreh.

FOREIGN TELEGRA

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LATE EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.

FRIGHTFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

A telegram from Yokohama states that it is estimated that the tidal wave caused by the recent earthquake drowned ten thousand people on the north-east coast of Japan, and that many towns were destroyed.

THE LOSS OF THE DRUMMOND CASTLE.

Her Majesty the Queen has telegraphed how deeply distressed she is at the terrible disaster to the Drummond Castle.

There are no more survivors from the wreck beyond the three at first mentioned.

THE SUAKIN EXPEDITION.

The Transport Canning has arrived at Suakin.

THE VENEZUELA QUESTION.

Latest advices state that troops from Venezuela have entered the disputed territory and stopped the operations of the British surveyors.

SANGUINARY CONFLICT BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND VENEZUELANS.

The New York *World* has received a telegram from Caracas, stating that a sanguinary conflict has taken place between the British and Venezuelans at Barima.

THE FRESH MATABELE RISING.

The news of the fresh Matabele rising, between Umtali and Salisbury, is regarded as serious because the outbreak has taken place in a district, which has hitherto been tranquil.

NOMINATION OF MR. McKINLEY.

NEW YORK, JUNE 18.

The Republican Convention at St. Louis has nominated Mr. McKinley for the Presidentship, on the first ballot.

ADOPTION OF THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The Convention has also adopted the Republican platform by an immense majority.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE PLANK.

The Monroe Doctrine plank of the Republican platform is very emphatic, viz., that to permit any increase in the present European dominion in America there is no pretext, and hopes for the eventual entire withdrawal of European rule.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 19.

Mr. French officiates as Examiner of Accounts, 4th Class, during the absence of Mr. D. Macpherson.

Accounts Branch—Mr. R. Douglas and Mr. F. Dover receive promotion.

Veterinary Department.—Vety.-Colonel Queripel is granted three months' leave. Veterinary Captain Pease officiates.

Military Department.—Surg.-Lieutenant Burden officiates as Agency Surgeon, Gilgit.

Captain Mayne is to be Assistant to the Resident, Western State of Rajpootana.

Lieut. E. Payne is appointed Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.

Admissions to the Staff Corps—Lieuts. P. Hicks and J. Battye.

The leave granted to Lieut.-Col. Tate, Imperial Service Troops, is cancelled.

Staff Corps—Major-General Tomkins is admitted to Colonel's Rewards, vice Sir James Browne.

Mr. T. Gilliland is appointed Assistant to the Meteorological Reporter, Government of India. Mr. G. Kuchlee officiates in the same capacity.

Mr. D. Thomas, Indian Telegraphs, receives promotion.

Mr. F. B. Hebbert is placed on special duty, Public Works Department, Government of India.

Mr. H. Cleaver, Assistant Engineer, State Railways, is granted 4 months' sick leave.

The services of Mr. C. Hodson, Superintending Engineer, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Ceylon Government.

The following officers of State Railways receive promotion :—Messrs. Patterson, Cunliff, and Keetings.

A SLIGHT RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 19.

Heavy rain is falling on the ghauts since yesterday. Early this morning, a very large boulder, computed to weigh about 30 tons, was dislodged, and fell somewhere near the tunnel and Khandalla station. The engine of a goods train voted slightly damaged, running into it before notice could be given. The Permanent Way Inspector proceeded to the spot with a large gang of workmen in a short time. One road is cleared. The train, which arrives at 6-20 in the morning, did not arrive till 8 o'clock. The others trains also came late. The afternoon train came a little late, owing to the heavy rain.

CHARGE OF FRAUD AGAINST A COACHING CLERK.

The coaching clerk of Dicksal station is to be prosecuted for fraud. He appears to have issued tickets from the centre of the bundles instead of taking from the ticket cupboard. As he was about to go on leave, his money and tickets were checked, and the deficiency was found out.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

It is notified for the guidance of all concerned that Medal Rolls for operations in Waziristan 1894-95, should be submitted as soon as possible.

Colonel W. C. Black having been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General on the Establishment of the Bombay Command, is posted to Poona District.

Major Triscott, R.A., officiating Assistant Adjutant-General on the Establishmennt of the Bombay Command, is posted to Bombay District.

Military Works Department—Lieutenant-Colonel Hart, R.E., is transferred from Poona Division to the office of Chief Engineer, Bombay Command, Military Works.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in the following Languages :—

Arabic, according to degree of honour of test—Surgeon-Major Kelawala.

Arabic Higher Standard—Lieutenant Maitland 2nd Battalion Prince of Wales' Own Yorkshire Regiment.

Urdu Higher Standard—Lieutenant Taylor, 1st Battalion Wiltshire Regiment ; Lieutenant Hunter, Gloucestershire Regiment, attached 4th Bombay Rifles ; Lieutenant Light, 14th Bombay Infantry ; Lieutenant Cates, 17th Bombay Infantry ; 2nd Lieutenant Anderson, attached 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry ; and 2nd Lieutenant Palmer, attached 3rd Bombay Light Infantry.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty (12th June 1896) :—Lieutenant Harrison, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd Class, for one year (pension service sixth year commenced 28th June 1895).

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Military Works Department—Lieutenant Ogilvie, R.E., 12 months, on private affairs, out of India.

South Lancashire Regiment (2nd Bn.)—Lieutenant Ord, 6 months, on medical certificate, out of India.

Army Medical Staff—Surgn.-Captain Parry, 6 months, on medical certificate, out of India.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

BRINDISI, JUNE 18.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Poseidon, from Bombay, arrived this evening.

HONG KONG, JUNE 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rosetta left here this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, JUNE 19.

The Florio-Rubattino Co.'s steamer Letimbro, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 19.

German mail steamer Prussen from Bremen, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dholleras	2 5-32

The Manchester market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	112 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	120½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 1-8
Bar Silver	31 7-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—Total Bullion, £29,150,000 ; increase, £830,000 ; Public Deposits, £8,250,000 ; decrease, £900,000 ; Other Deposits, £28,308,000 ; increase, £1,800,000 ; Other Securities, £21,958,000 ; increase, £200,000 ; Notes and Gold, £27,250,000 ; increase, £760,000. The Bank's Reserve is £0 less [illegible]

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 29.

It was unoriginal play on the part of Fate to deal out in the same week an all-night sitting in the House, and another in the Great Wheel ; and was besides unkind to the members of Parliament, and spoiled their little coup. Sympathy must be divided in such a case, and sympathy never divides in true halves. No doubt, it is a disadvantage to be called out of your bath in hurry for a division, but it pales before the discomfort of having no bath at all, unless indeed, in the eyes of the Great Unwashed, who are incompetent to judge, the tragedy of getting into water and the joy of stepping out in haste being chaotically jumbled in their minds. Then the luxury of having a chef on the level is scarcely overbalanced by the piquancy of being served in midair by a nimble sailor, whose progress at the best through the perilous intricacies of the big machine must be slow, and whose catering is a see-saw between dried-up buns and still drier sandwiches. At Westminster, too, people can very well calculate how long they may be expected to hold out, but when the underground chain at Earl's Court refuses to work, no man can tell how long it will be before it is coaxed into going again. Those who the other night had gone up in parties made the best of their sixteen hours aloft ; but no one will be surprised that a poor man, who had a carriage to himself, should have only grumpily accepted such spiritual or rather spirituous comfort as was brought to him in his solitude. In future, it is said, rope ladders will be made to run from the cars to the axis, and from that to the ground, otherwise the advice of "Punch," to book for a Great Wheel circular tour with a Personal "Cook," would need serious consideration.

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An effort is being made by an exhibition, at the Crystal Palace, to encourage Londoners in generally adopting horseless carriages. At present, the ludicrousness and expense of having a man with a red flag to go before one is a far greater preventive than people's objections to the baldness of a carriage without a horse in front. The rule of the flag is based on the assumption that machinery is less controllable than horses, and that pedestrians may not be trusted to keep a good look-out ; a fact, strange to say, better met by the French method of making them responsible for being run over, than by their own instinct of self-preservation. Who has not observed the careful coolness of Parisians in crossing in contra-distinction to our un-British scurry ? With regard to driving, it cannot be too strongly urged that no one, with any kind of vehicle, should go at a pace beyond easy control ; the awful accident that occurred on Tuesday, when a young lady cyclist, knocked down by a box-trap, had her neck run over by a gentleman, who could not stop his biocycle, will, it is to be hoped, show people that the enjoyment of fast going must be sacrificed to public safety ; but with this restriction and stringent regulation with regard to brakes, there is no reason to fear more accidents if motor cars become general. Each, for one thing, is taken up by the work machinery than by horses. One would not for pleasure in beauty choose mechanical carriages, but looking at poor bent-kneed, bony horses, and knowing the wild prairie life that nature meant them for, one would prefer to think, that if they may not return to it, at least fewer of them need exist, and that the work can be mercifully done by a force, boxed up in an iron hide unsensitive to whip.

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The Cart Horse Parade Society has done a great deal, by its yearly review at Regent's Part, to raise the level of the massive Clydesdales that do our heavier work. On Whit Monday, the Duchess of Roxburgh, distributed the prizes, the judges being the Marquis of Tullibardine, Col. the Hon. H. Eaton, Mr. A. J. Hollington, Mr. E. Mann, and Professor Pritchard. It was a very gay sight ; the horses, of which over seven hundred were entered, outdoing the multi-coloured costumes of the ladies of 1896 in the brilliancy of their many decorations. There was something fetish-like about the massive creatures, covered from head to tail with gaudy artificial flowers, plumes, and shining brasses, and stolidly champing their oats in the midst of admiring crowds, while patient attendants held up their nose-bags for them to dip into, at their convenience, without spoiling their fragile head-gear. "Too fat" was the just criticism of a woman in the crowd, who thought that much of the feeding had been better given in wages, and in truth, if a fault were to be found with the splendid beasts, it was that. The stimulus of oats was rather too much for their dignity when going up to receive their prizes ; their gay souls, in fact, seemed out of all keeping with their cumbrous bodies ; and nothing would induce some to approach the Duchess of Roxburgh, until their drivers got down and stood at their heads. One old horse of twenty-two, still spirited and in good condition, was greatly cheered, as was also his driver, who had had the care of him for fourteen years,—a short service, however, in comparison with that of the driver who received a gift under the legacy of Miss Isabel Constable, and whose years of work with one firm were fifty, forty-five, forty-two, and so on, down to the limit of twenty in that section. One hundred and seventy-five red rosettes were given out, and represented sums of ten shillings for one horse, fifteen for two, and twenty shillings for teams of three horses ; blue rosettes meant respectively seven and six, twelve and six and seventeen and six ; and white ones, two and six, three and six, and five shillings. Special prizes were besides awarded to the horses of the London Vestry, which gives such good prizes for its animals—up to £85—as to put out of competition ordinary owners. It was a great day for the wives and children of the drivers, who rode about in the strong-springed coal carts and vans, indifferent to the bumping motion when the horses started off at a canter, and to the fact that their babies could scarcely be the better of that sort of mid-channel experience. Perhaps they knew that being early inured to hard knocks tended towards rollicking gaiety in later life ; at any rate, looking at them, one was inclined to question, if an acquaintance with Cæsprings were not one of the little ills that flew out when Pandora opened her box.

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There are, after all, very few things that are indubitably evil. As fast as one of us drops into decay, into a convict prison, or into a fortune by somebody else's death, so fast are new births springing up for others. The ruinous extravagance of one woman, means the maintenance of many milliners and dress-makers, and the grumblers of the porter who bears her trunks are unconsciously directed against his own source of income. Luggage is only an evil when it takes the form of many small packages, that one has to carry oneself, failing the convenience of a husband to throw the burden on ; and a woman like the Princess Henriette, of Belgium, whose trousseau and wedding presents fill one hundred and seventy boxes, and weigh eleven tons, ought to be spoken of in a breath with the great manufacturing employers of labour. It is said, however, that of late the number of trunks brought by ladies on visits to country houses is immensely reduced. Girls now only need an evening dress or two, and a costume in which they can at any moment cycle, and as dun-colour seems most generally adopted for the latter, changes are chiefly rung in the smaller items of vest and collar and cuffs.

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America is responsible for a wholly ridiculous invention for cycling, a shelter like a half-umbrella, attached to the pedals at each side. At first one can hardly believe that it is meant to hide the rider's ankles, and tries to imagine what advantage it can have as a protection against wind, but one's swimming experience goes all in favour of making one's self as thin as possible to baffle resistance, and old memories, besides, of the impropriety of naming legs in American society, make one realize that it is really the transatlantic Mrs. Grundy who is behind this ludicrous shelter. May there not be such a thing as being too refined for Providence ?

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A new kind of silk has been brought out lately, made of wood fibre, and said to need an expert to distinguish it from the real thing. We do not know if it has the rustle that long ago was condemned as the attribute of a "cleaned" silk, and that of late, to judge by advertisements, ought rather to be part of the music a lady should make wherever she goes, according to the old rhyme ; but the company has been started to run it, probably it will be a success. Ordinary wood is so easily stained, that the silkk made from it is probably sensitive to nice varieties of dye, and will do its share with other stuffs in arsenically poisoning us, as long as the violent magentas now in fashion remain extant. Do people know that the amount of mineral used in the virulent colours worn to-day has caused the percentage of a Cornish mining company to go up indefinitely ? If not, ladies will perhaps pause before buying, and will, no doubt, when panning, consider that, if saving their own lives, they may be selfishly taking the bread out of the shareholders' mouths. Perhaps they will question also, whether arsenic, absorbed from their clothes, may not be as good for their complexion as an internal dose, and, at the worst, whether it is not better to die in the fashion than to live a dowdy ?

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The dress of the order of St. Catharine, which the Queen has already a right to wear, and which is to be bestowed on the Duchess of Connaught, the Grand Duchess of Hesse, and Princess Henry of Prussia in honour of the coronation of the Czar, is stiffly picturesque and beautiful. It is of silver brocade, with rich golden embroidery ; the hat is of green velvet also worked in gold and with long white ostrich plumes ; the badge of St. Catharine falls from a pink and silver ribbon, and a silver star is worn on the left side. The order was instituted by Peter the Great, after the battle of Pruth for great services rendered to himself and to his wife. Very few historic combinations of colour are so pretty as this one ; and as a rule, badges which might be the most beautiful, are the ugliest examples of decorative jewellery. Some people have a fancy for collecting them, perhaps as much for the difficulty of getting them as for their historic interest. Over one hundred guineas was paid the other day in London for a Peninsular Medal, but, as a rule, old soldiers will not part with their decorations for any sum.

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Tannhauser, on Wednesday, eclipsed Lohengrin of the previous week as effectually as Wagner has conquered everything else at Covent Garden. It is sad that the culminating point of a great tenor's career should so definitely be the beginning of his decline, but people only agree in nature's arrangements when they now speak of M. Alvarez as the successor of Jean de Reszke. Those who know say that he has not yet the magnificent restraint of the older tenor, but his voice has gained in power since last year, and not lost in delicacy, while as an actor his advance has been great. People instead of wondering much at a fine singer's having the dramatic talent, ought to be surprised that the combination should be so rare, or at least that, granted the voice, the same artistic feeling should come out in song, and gesture, and speech. But when beauty has to be added to the other essentials, one must feel that the fairy godmother needs to be very good. Madame Adini as Venus looked superb ; the part of Elizabeth, taken by Madame Eames, was exquisitely sung, but hardly so well acted ; and M. Plaucon's Hermann could scarcely be surpassed.

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It is said that our street cries are doomed ; that the coster will have in future to let his shrimps and mackerel speak for themselves ; that our pavements will no more echo the fa-so-la-si : "young lambs to sell, one for a penny and four for a groat" ; that the barrel organist is to be made move on indefinitely, till he has moved himself definitely into the workhouse ; that the blare of the coach is to be stilled ; that the gay and ear-piercing siren is to be hushed on Thames waters ; that a clerk, and type-writer, and journalist is to revel in silence ; and all through the energy of Mr Jacoby, the Radical member for Mid-Derbyshire. But can Mr. Jamby compel the barking dog to be shot ? Can he muzzle the midnight cat ? Can he bridle the howling child ? Can he stop the thunderous roll of the traction engine on its late and early journeys when the world is supposed to rest. Is not his effort at the best wasted ? We fear that as long as the sound of a butterfly's wing stirs the air, so long will over-active nerves find something to disturb them. It is in the consciousness, not in the externals, that the evil lies ; look at the philosophy with which people will endure the noise in a train, when a bogging window, in a quiet room, would mean simple misery ; the reason being that they find one in its rightful place, the other out of it. No doubt, the awful noise, when one thinks of it, becomes unendurable ; the remedy is the anæsthetic of preoccupation. Sometimes no power on earth will put this in one's grasp ; and then no Mr. Jacoby, no legislation will help one ; even the eternal silence would jar one's nervous system by its void.

THE MONSOON.

GALLANT RESCUE OF CUSTOMS OFFICERS.

On Thursday evening, the Boarding Officer, Mr. P. J. Boylette, with Mr. W. Firth, Preventive Officer of H. M.'s Customs, got into the boarding boat and left the Ballard Pier to board the s.s. Ehrenfels, which had just then arrived from Hamburg, and anchored off Cross Island. When the boarding boat reached a beacon south of Cross Island, a heavy sea crashed in and swamped her on the port bow. The little craft was upset, precipitating all the occupants, including the Customs men, into the water. There was great confusion at the time of the accident, but every occupant managed to swim to the boat and cling to it. They were in water for over three-quarters of an hour. The chief officer of the s. s. Byculla seeing the danger, a gig was at once lowered, and manned by himself, two other officers, and two engineers. They managed with great difficulty to get near the upset boat, which was drifting along, and succeeded in rescuing the immersed men. Messrs. Boylette and Firth and the crew were then taken on board the vessel, and were very kindly treated by the captain and other officers of the steamer, who gave them shelter and change of clothes, and accommodation till yesterday morning, when they were taken on shore by the Customs steam launch. Nothing could be saved from the boat. Mr. Firth had his box in the boat, with clothes, which was lost. Both the officers also lost their overcoats and Elwood's helmets. There can be no doubt the two preventive officers and six lascars owe their lives to the assistance of the officers and crew of the s.s. Byculla, who, it is said, were all hands on deck at the time. The boat drifted to the Cross Island.

A PILOT BOAT CAPSIZED.

Mr. Vaughan, pilot, who was deputed to go off to the s. s. Australia, whilst coming into the harbour, yesterday morning, from the Pilot Schooner, in the outer station, encountered a very heavy sea, which sea, as known to the tenants of those waters, comes along in a rumbling and tidal wave, breaking as it comes and taking all before it. Unfortunately for the pilot and his boat's crew, the wave caught the boat (although the utmost vigilance was used to save it), and capsized it. Mr. Vaughan and the whole of the crew were thrown into the water, and with the greatest of trouble all were saved by the boat being righted, and the pilot, although under the boat, twice managed to creep out and save himself. The crew followed and proceeded on their course to board the s.s. Australia. The master of that vessel, on observing the castastrophe, at once ordered a life-boat to be lowered, but the pilot boat was alongside in time to save any further trouble to the commander. Mr. Vaughan boarded the vessel safely and brought her into the Prince's Dock in time to save the tide, none the worse for his ducking.

On Thursday evening, at about 6-30 p.m., a boat was seen drifting, and passed the s. s. Rajpootana, with four men clinging to it. The captain of the Rajpootana seeing the danger immediately lowered a boat, and sent to their assistance, and all the men, who were much exhausted, were rescued. They were then sent ashore.

THE CAUTIONARY SIGNAL.

The Port Officer of Bombay received a telegram from the Meteorological Reporter from Simla, on Thursday evening, which runs thus :—"Telegram from Colaba indicates that it is probable wind will shortly rise above velocity 25 miles per hour. If it increases at all during night, please hoist cautionary signal early to-morrow morning." Accordingly the cautionery signal was hoisted on the Town Castle flagstaff, at 5-30 a.m., yesterday morning.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Hansa Line s. s. Ehrenfels, Captain A. Liegenmeyer, which arrived in harbour, on Thursday evening, from Hamburg, reports having experienced cyclonic weather about a hundred miles off the coast, and a very high sea. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Nowshera, Captain J. Stone, which arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, via False Point and Colombo, reports having encountered very bad weather from Calcutta, up to Saugor Island, and rain with heavy cross sea. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Patna, Captain W. Stewart, which arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, via coast ports, reports having had moderate to fresh gale with heavy sea and hard squalls.

NOTES FROM SHOLAPUR.

A CORRESPONDENT WRITES :—On Sunday, the 14th instant, Mr. Ed. Read, the manager of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mill Company, *Limited*, who is proceeding to England on furlough, gave an entertainment of sports, games, pan-sopari, and sweetmeat to the native workmen and clerks of the mill. There was a large gathering of over two thousand people, and the programme contained several interesting and well-arranged items. The agents of the mill, Messrs. Vadilal Veershund and Purshotamdass Dayabhai, and the officials of the station were present, and witnessed the events with keen interest.

The programme, which consisted of wrestling, gymnastics, football, flat races, tug-of-war, sword exercise, cricket, hurdle races, and sack race, was carried out with commendable regularity, and Mr. Carter may be well congratulated on the successful carrying through of a good day's sports. The officials presented the prizewinners with garlands, bouquets, etc. It was pleasing to see the manner in which the workpeople thronged around Mr. Carter to express their gratefulness to him, and this alone shows that there is something more than ordinary in him to have retained the affection of every man on the works, who all regret his departure, as he always discharged his duties with much kindness, firmness, and consideration, qualities of forbearance, qualities which are ever prominent in Mr. Carter since taking charge of the mill. After the distribution of prizes, the workmen came forward to wish Mr. Carter good-bye and "bon voyage," and to thank him for the day's sports, which, by his admirable conduct and genial disposition, contributed to his harmony of the day. Mr. Carter, who replied in a few words, thanked them for the generous expression of good-will towards himself, and hoped that health and prosperity would always follow them. With several cheers and hip, hip, hurrahs the crowd dispersed, and thus ended a very happy day, which the workpeople thoroughly enjoyed.

UTRECHT UNIVERSITY will celebrate the two hundred and sixtieth anniversary of its foundation in a special manner next month. It is the custom of the students every five years to make a procession through the streets in mediæval costume. On the approaching occasion there will be added to this procession a chivalric fete like those given at the German courts in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and it has been decided for this purpose to take as a model the famous tournament held at Vienna in 1560 by Maximilian, King of Bohemia, afterwards the Emperor Maximilian II. The chief personages present on that occasion, including, beside Maximilian, Albert of Bavaria, Augustus of Saxony, Ferdinand of the Tyrol, and Charles of Styria, will all be represented in the Utrecht celebration, which will occupy the whole of the week beginning the 22nd June.

THE following advertisement appears in the columns of our Lahore contemporary :—

WANTED.—For the plains, a first-class MONSOON. Preference will be given to one which is long and heavy and can pour out water well. Apply in person to—BILLY WILLIAMS, Esq., Ek Aur Club, Sialkot.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, MAY 29.

THE list of birthday honours is longer than usual this year ; it includes ninety-one names. The great bulk of Honours goes to the Army and Navy, an arrangement of things which will probably be accepted by everybody. We do not pay the highest officers of the Army and Navy salaries in any way corresponding to those given to Judges and Cabinet Ministers. We expect them to take the most serious responsibilities ; we send them to every part of the world ; we make them retire early on small pensions ; to some extent we make up for these things by giving them a larger share in the national distinctions than their numbers, compared with the numbers of other professions, would entitle them to receive. Out of the ninety-one names on the new list, forty-five, or one-half, belong to the Army and the Navy ; Law claims only four—they are Colonial Judges ; politics and the colonies take seventeen ; the Civil Service, sixteen ; special services, such as, for instance, those rendered by Mr. Soulsby for twenty-one years as the hard-worked, genial private secretary of the Lord Mayor, receive two ; literature and scholarship take two, namely, Professor Max Muller, who becomes a Privy Councillor, and Mr. Philip Le Page Renouf, the Egyptologist, who becomes a knight. This is not a very large allowance, but it must be accepted as a reminder to the people that literature and scholarship are, after all, worthy of receiving the national distinctions. So long as we get such a reminder every year, it matters little that the recipients are few in numbers. Let us wait till next year for the recognition of science art, music, the drama, poetry, fiction, belles lettres, architecture, engineering, and all the other lines of intellectual effort which make the greatness of this generation.

Why is it that there attaches to the unsuccessful author a certain contempt ? Other professions possess as many failures in proportion, yet these unfortunates are not despised. How many barristers fail out of the whole number who are called ? Yet no one despises the failures of the Bar. How many clergymen make a hopeless failure of their lives—fail to move people, fail to impress them, fail to advance themselves ? Yet no one despises the unsuccessful ecclesiastic. In everything else it is the same ; there is pity ; there is sympathy ; for the failures in every line except that of letters. Some time ago, for instance, there was talk of a pension fund for men and women of letters. Of course, a pension fund is not wanted for the successful. "What !" cried a writer in a certain journal, "are we to pension the unsuccessful novelist ?" It did not occur to him that pensions are intended for the unsuccessful, and that an unsuccessful novelist might have as strong a claim as an unsuccessful merchant. The actor, who, like the author, addresses the public and stands or falls as he pleases them or not, does not incur this contempt ; nor the musician ; but the man of letters does. Perhaps the fact may be explained by the existence of some vague feeling that the splendour of the prize—because the splendour of a poet's fame is the most magnificent thing that the world has to offer—is so ridiculously out of proportion to the feeble bid of the Failure. "What ?" cries the world. "You dare to hope for our Spears ? You ! Go away ; sit down ; be heard no more." Perhaps some of the ten thousand young men and maidens whose pens are now racing madly over the paper might remember the grandeur of the thing they aim at. Their ambition is laudable ; let them, however, sometimes reflect upon the thing that they desire ; it should make them humble ; it should make them careful ; it should make them offer nothing into which they have not put the very best and strongest work that they can—the best and noblest part of themselves.

Formerly—three hundred years ago—no bride was properly equipped who had not among her wedding presents a gift of knives. They are always spoken of in the plural—"see at my girdle hang my wedding knives"—perhaps they were knives of different sizes in a sheath. The knife was wanted for the table ; for household purposes ; for gardening ; no doubt a wealthy bride had knives of fine steel and costly handles, while the poor maiden was obliged to make a very inferior article serve. Does anyone know anything of the "wedding knives ?" On the other hand, everybody knows the superstition against accepting knives without giving something in return. Wedding presents are of two or three kinds : the practical, represented by the multitudinous teapot or the travelling bag ; the æsthetic, represented by table covers, pictures, Venetian glass, and such pretty gear ; and the speculative, as when the Russian bride presented her husband with a whip ; or when the bridegroom places the ring on the bride's finger, which is now interpreted in many pretty ways, but was originally the outward sign of bondage—the wife was the mans servant. I have often wondered why the man should not also wear a wedding ring. Let us, however, go back to the "wedding knives." Does anyone know anything about them ?

The French are revolting against the increasing use of English words and English manners in Paris. A little more than a hundred years ago there was much the same fashion of Anglomania in Paris, with much the same protest. We must be careful not to believe that fashion has anything to do with friendliness. That fashion in the last century was followed by a war which lasted, with a brief interval, for twenty-three years, and cost us eight hundred million sterling, without counting the lives of millions. To be sure that long war left us the proudest nation upon earth. Yet, even with that compensation, did it not cost us dear ? Do not, however, let us be led to think that the French have become more friendly with us because they imitate our fashions, use our terms of sport, and play at the same athletics. Why should they be ? In many of the things they desire we have succeeded and they have failed. We turned them out of America and made the United States possible ; we turned them out of India ; the map of the world is a perpetual reminder to them of humiliations inflicted by this country. The next war we undertake with any country, if one may be permitted to express an opinion, will be with France. We may have rows and squabbles with Germany and the States ; we may have diplomatic disputes with Russia ; but the really popular thing for France to do would be to declare war with Great Britain with Egypt for the pretext. Forgive, dear reader, the utterances of one who is anything you please except a politician.

Would you like to know how they conducted an execution in the year 1735 ? To be sure, in "Barnaby Rudge" one may read something, but I think I can add one or two details. They are supplied in a pamphlet of the time which has fallen into my hands. Those who do not care for manners and customs except when they belong to polite society must not read what follows, because my narrative certainly has very little indeed to do with polite society. An execution in the year 1735 meant the hanging of a batch, probably half a dozen or even more, including a grand triumphal procession in a cart for the glorification of the principal actors all the way from Newgate to Tyburn, two long delightful miles. The ceremonies of the day, which were designed and carefully carried through with the express object of making the whole world understand how great and glorious a thing it was to be hanged, and how it was the end most to be desired if one could live up to it and prove equal to it, began in the Hall of the Prison, where, in the presence of the Turnkeys, the Sheriffs, their relations and their friends, the prisoners were brought out and relieved of their "St. Pulchre boots," that is to say, had their fetters knocked off, their necks graced with a halter, and their hands tied behind their backs. Anybody who was connected with any of the prisoners, and who chose to pay the Turnkey at the gate, could also assist at this Function. While it was going on, the chaplain-in-ordinary, as he was called, assisted by another clergyman, went about among the prisoners exhorting them to repentance. Any expression of repentance, however, was regarded by the penitent's friends with the greatest disgust, betokening a mean and craven spirit and casting a slur upon the hitherto and otherwise unblemished honour of the family. The Turnkey, for instance, called the attention of our author to the undaunted behaviour of a sailor, one of the condemned. "That man," he said, admiringly, "will go out the Hero of the Tree. See how he handles his Prayer-book and disdains the exhortations and keeps his eyes on his Mawka"—I confess that here the Turnkey is beyond me. "Ah !" he added, with a sigh, "what a fine thing it is to die well, and what would I not give to be certain of making so good an End !" Did, then, even the Turnkeys of Newgate, desire to ride in that Triumphal Procession ? Another person present, a butcher, not to put too fine a point upon it, come to see the last of his fellow-men, held highly in contempt—as in an agony of shame because Joe, after all, was actually snivelling. A printer was busy among them promising a handsome coffin in return for a Dying Speech and Confession. Two elderly women—this is quite a new and a hitherto undiscovered manner and custom—were present dressed in black crape. They went downstairs after the prisoners, and got into a mourning coach, which followed the cart. You would hardly believe that the trade of these ladies was that of pretending to be the mothers or grandmothers of some of the prisoners, so that they carried away two or three bodies at every execution, which they sold to the surgeons to be "atomized." When the procession started the cart was guarded by sheriffs' officers and constables, mounted and on foot, armed with stout sticks, which they had to use all the way. There was a most prodigious crowd ; the young fellows vied with each other for the honour and glory of shaking hands with the prisoners ; there were booths and stands all along the road, where they sold gin ; the dying speeches were hawked ; ballads of the murders were sung. When they arrived at the Tree, where the sailor was going to illustrate the heroic character of his profession, the crowd closed in and surged round ; the hangman and the ordinary dodged the dead cats ; the constables cleared the ground by a hard fight ; the ground was covered with the gallant fellows that fell ; the place cleared at last, and the mob beaten back, the cart advanced——. The rest I cannot quote.

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The preservation of Sir Frederick Leighton's house will, I think, be decided one way or the other before these lines are before the reader. I have been listening to various comments on the proposal. One can listen in the train, in the omnibus, at the picture shows, at dinners, at the club. The comments were nearly all objections. Why should Leighton's house be preserved ? What has he done that it should be preserved ? Bad enough to preserve Carlyle's house ; nobody in fifty years will ask who Leighton was. And so on. Even those who defend the step do so half heartedly. In fact, Leighton was certainly not so great an artist that posterity will desire a permanent memorial of him in this shape. One could do no more for Shakespeare ; one could do no more for Milton ; one has not done so much for Gainsborough, Reynolds, or Turner. At the same time, is there not something in this view of the case ? Leighton was, above all things, the typical artist of the age ; his house was built, furnished, decorated according to the artistic ideas of his time ; the house therefore may be preserved as a historical document ; it will teach the people of a hundred years hence how the best of our artists at the end of the nineteenth century regarded things artistic and æsthetic. And on that ground alone I hope that the money will be raised and the house saved.

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I believe that the first overt act of the negro to assert his civilisation is to buy a piano. It does not matter that he cannot play upon it, even with one finger ; he buys it and contemplates the instrument ; in some mysterious way it makes him a brother. It does not matter that half the keys are gone and the other half as discordant as the croak of a crow ; the possession of the piano, standing for all the world to see, in his cottage, fills him with pride, and makes him the equal of the white man. His next step, as everybody knows, is to buy a mosquito curtain, although the mosquito has never yet been found which could cause him the slightest uneasiness. With a piano and a mosquito curtain he has nothing more to desire, nothing more to learn. This brings us to the Fire of London. How ? In this way. While this great fire was raging everybody made haste to remove such of his goods and possessions as he could carry away. Every cart, waggon, carriage, coach, or carooche (I do not know the difference between the last two) ; every boat, barge, or lighter ; was hired to carry away the furniture of the house or the stock of the shop. People paid anything to get their property saved. Forty pounds was thought a small sum for a waggon or a boat ; some people paid four hundred pounds. Pepys watched them loading the boats. Hardly a boat, he remarked, but had its "pair of virginals," i.e., the pianoforte of the period. I read this passage yesterday, and I remembered the negro—the man and the brother. What the pianoforte does for him the "pair of virginals" did for the lower class London citizen two hundred and thirty years ago. Civilisation, like history, repeats itself.

THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE performance given by the Carey Family last night was worthy of a larger audience than that which braved the monsoon to witness it. In addition to the Family, several ladies and gentlemen, professionals and amateurs, gave valuable aid. The first part consisted of a minstrel circle *a la* Hudson *et hoc genus omne*, in which the items were varied and well executed. The opening chorus, selected from the Gondoliers, was given with spirit. This was followed by "A Letter from de Sky" by our old acquaintance, Mr. Will H. Meyers, and caused much laughter. Miss Dolly Cameron's contribution, "For Me," was deservedly applauded. A descriptive song, "The Old Soldier," gave the audience an opportunity of hearing Mr. G. Lester's excellent tenor voice to great advantage. Mr. Durant gave "Dear, dear, dear," in his usual considerate manner. Miss Cynthia E. Carey rendered the ballad, "Leonore," with sweetness and pathos, depending less upon mere lung power than upon soul and feeling. Miss Dot Carey's song and dance "caught on," as usual, the young favourite being loudly recalled : and Mr. Peck, a gentleman amateur, sang "The Romany Lass" with considerable power. The first part was brought to a conclusion by the laughable trifle, "The New Story." The burlesque of "Romeo and Juliet" constituted the second part of the programme. We can say little in praise of "Puppets." The partner then opens his shop, keeps his own shop servants, and conducts the business like a shop licenseholder. It is only at an auction-sale that these wines, spirits, country-liquors, toddy, and tobacco licenses can be obtained. The auction-bid for retail wines and spirits license some times runs up to Rs. 8,000, the same for retail country-liquor ; and the bid at the auction for toddy runs up to Rs. 5,000.

I do not know as regards tobacco, so I cannot put down any figure on that head. In the current month an auction-sale took place at the Bombay Custom-House for the sale of ganja, bhang, and other intoxicating drugs, which must have realized a very good sum to the Custom-House Treasury. The last general auction for wines, spirits, country-liquor, toddy, etc., was in 1895, and the next will be in 1896. I beg permission to ask you whether cheating does "not" go on among these shop-keepers in Bombay ; whether wholesale wines and spirits are not sold as retail ; whether the spirits and even country-liquor are not to a great degree diluted ; and whether the toddy sold in shops is not another composition altogether under the assumed name of pure toddy ? ! ! What will be seen in a toddy shop ? Toddy being made up of chunam, tobacco, ganja, majum, bhang, dathura, spirit, water and sugar, with a little toddy and some such other ingredients ! ! ! So we read on the shop "pure toddy sold on the premises." This is the stuff that thousands do drink in this City of Bombay.

The Abkari Inspector knows nothing of all this. The Bombay Customs' Department have ceased to issue fresh licenses, and now no licenses can be obtained for any sort of intoxicating drugs except at the triennial auction-sales. If these auction-sales were to be closed altogether, and no fresh permits issued, the Abkari Department would cease to exist, which would mean a great boon to Government in the way of revenue. A person can sell wines and spirits wholesale, by the dozen in boxes, without a license, but cannot do so "retail." What is the temptation in the way ? The Abkari Inspector cannot discern pure todd

SUNDAY GOLF IN EDINBURGH.

SABBATARIANS HAIR-SPLITTING.

At the last meeting of the Edinburgh Town Council, a large deputation appeared in support of a petition, asking the Council to "take such steps as may be necessary to prevent the use of the public parks for golf and other games on the Lord's Day."

The Earl of Rosslyn, who first spoke, said the petition had been numerously signed by citizens in Edinburgh, including ladies who were rate-payers. The object of the petition was to call the attention of the Lord Provost and magistrates to the encroachment on the quiet of the Sabbath, that would ensue if the public parks were open for golf and other games on the Lord's Day.

The Rev. Mr. Fergan said that a number of sheets had already been sent to the Town Council with signatures numbering 812, and as these signatures had been obtained in connection with this movement they had a right to claim them as being connected with this memorial; so that altogether the sum total of signature to the memorial was 13,353; and making full allowance for the ladies who might have signed who were not rate-payers, they had at least 10,000 or 11,000 rate-payers' signatures to the memorial.

The Rev. Dr Wilson, who next spoke on behalf of the deputation, said they regarded the matter upon which they had come before the Council as but the beginning of what might prove to be a very serious business indeed in the eyes of the whole community. While they looked with the most favorable eyes upon the game of golf, they felt there was no reason why golfers should have an exclusive use of those places of public recreation and of public resort. They did not regard that matter as merely affecting a particular or limited locality. Edinburgh was the metropolis of the country, and its line of action influenced all other parts of the land.

Councillor Mailinson inquired whether the deputation was asking the Town Council to prevent games of any kind in the public parks, on Sunday, for the purpose of freeing the parks on that day for those who took a milder form of recreation in the shape of walking, or whether the deputation on religious principle, asked them to prohibit all recreation of that kind on that day as far as they were able. If it was for the purpose of freeing the parks to the citizens, who recreated on Sunday by walking, he thought they had a very good case, because those who took other forms of recreation got six days of the week, and those who had to walk deserved that day.

Bailie Pollard said the deputation clearly confined themselves to games.

Councillor Mailinson said the remarks of the different members of the deputation seemed to indicate that it was because of the confession of some religious principle that they wished games prohibited. He should like to know the real position of the deputation.

Dr. Wilson said that question answered itself. He did not think they were called upon to answer.

Councillor Auldjo Jamieson said he was about to ask the same question, and he had not got an answer.

Mr. M'Candlish replied that the community drew a wide distinction between playing a game and walking. He thought that was a distinction which nobody could overlook.

The Rev. Mr Forgan said the position was this, that the petitioners requested the Council to take such steps as might be necessary to prevent the use of the public parks of the city for golf and other games on the Lord's Day.

Councillor J. A. Robertson, asked if he was to understand that the deputation meant to suggest that the Council should also prohibit cycling in the public park.

Dr. Wilson—We are not going to pronounce upon cycling.

Councillor J. A. Lobertson—But I should like an answer. Dr. Wilson, yes or no?

Dr. Wilson—It is not a question which one can answer.

The Rev. Mr. Shiach—Cycling is not a game; it is mode of locomotion. (Laughter.)

Councillor J. A. Robertson—We understand, then that the gentlemen come here to encourage cycling as he expense of golf. ("No, no," from the deputationists.)

The Rev. J. Forgan—We decline to pronounce upon cycling, and I think we are entitled to claim the protection of the Chair.

Councillor John Jamieson asked it was the opinion of the deputation, then, that cycling was less injurious than golf.

Councillor W. S. Brown said he thought the deputation were entitled to the protection of the Chair against such questions.

The Lord Provost—We need not go into that.

The Lord Provost said the deputation took it for granted, that the Council had power to regulate games and other matters in the public parks. That matter would go to the Lord Provost's Committee, and he had no doubt that they would give it their very serious consideration, and see what could be done to meet the views of such a large deputation and of so large a number of signatories. He had had many communications, and they were all on the lines of what they had heard that day. They were scarcely prepared, he thought, to encourage all sorts of games in their public parks on Sunday. That was his private view. But they must do things constitutionally. The matter would go to the Lord Provost's Committee and they would look at it in all its bearings, and a report would be brought up in due time.

The deputation then withdrew.

CYCLING FOR LADIES.

A WRITER in the "Nineteenth Century" writes on this subject. He says:—Anæmia is very prevalent amongst adolescent girls, and with it languor, morbid fancies and appetites. There is no better antidote to this than free oxygenation of the blood, improvement in circulation, helped still further by getting the patient out into the air and sunshine. It was expected that women specially might be exposed to injury from internal strains and from the effect of shaking and jarring when riding on the roads. In practice this has been found to be nothing but a fallacy. The up-to-date machine is so well made that there is no strain in propulsion. Improved springs to the saddle, a proper distribution of the rider's weight, so that a fair proportion of it is transferred to the pedals, and the resiliency of the pneumatic tyre, have all tended to reduce the shaking and jolting on a reasonably good road to a minimum. Already thousands of women qualifying for general invalidism have been rescued by cycling. With regard to the unsound, each case must be dealt with on its merits. Ruptures and displacement of organs can generally be so treated and supported by mechanical appliances that the sufferer can be practically considered sound. To go to work without appropriate mechanical support would be most reckless. Badly diseased valves, especially if the aortic guards that were affected, would make the most moderate cycling a dangerous pursuit. Old people, with their brittle vessels and degenerate muscles, need to place a limit on their physical exertions to avoid undue strain, and to give themselves time to get in condition. The young growing girl, too, must be watched and warned that her youthful keenness should not carry her far beyond her powers of endurance and easy recuperation. To those who overdo it at once come the warnings of sleeplessness and loss of appetite—the very opposite effects to those produced when moderate exercise is taken. Chills are sometimes caught by getting overheated and tired, and then resting by the roadside. It is the beginner who usually gets over-hot, and who has not had sufficient experience to know how much she can do, and what pace she should go.

The lady's saddle is as yet the most imperfect part of the machine. When made like a man's it is too hard, too long, and too narrow. The under springs should be supple, to minimise concussion. The fork should be short and be sufficiently sunk to receive more of the weight of the body, its use being to guide the rider back into the saddle if she momentarily jolted out of it. The saddle should be wide, because in a well-built woman the tuberosities of the ischia, which carry the weight of the body in the sitting posture, are further apart than in men. The majority of women have wisely put their faces against racing and record-breaking. Both are physiological crimes. If women cycle on common sense terms for pleasure and health, the sex and the community at large will greatly benefit, and prejudiess will be assuredly overcome. Accidents have unfortunately happened, and will happen, but increasing practice and confidence will reduce the proportion of these to riders. Something may yet be done to prevent side-slip, the most fruitful of all causes.

THEOSOPHIST MYSTERIES

THE Theosophical Society in Europe (England) held its annual convention the other day in the rooms of the Society of Architects, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, the chair was taken by the President, Dr. Archibald Keightley. The following letter of greeting was then read from the chair for dispatch to the Bavarian section of the Indian Theosophical Society, of which Mrs. Besant is a member:—"We, Theosophists, met this day in convention, send fraternal greeting. Those deeps of the soul that stir to the call of brotherhood bid us to fellowship with each and all whose heart, sincere and true, beats for the Master's works, and helps forward by humblest effort the cause beloved of us all. We hold as good the spirit of higher carelessness which counts not by whom the work is done, so that it be done, and that the crest of the spiritual wave sweep unceasingly onward. Brothers, we salute you in the work for the world." The President then presented his annual report, and alluded to a proposal for the founding of a college in America for the revival of the ancient mysteries, with possibly a branch in Europe later. Mrs. Cleather, secretary to the Committee for Theosophical Propaganda, presented her annual report, and announced that effective, though quiet, work had been accomplished during the year. Lady Malcolm, of Poltalloch, entertained the delegates at luncheon at 23 Great Cumberland Place, W. At the afternoon session Mr. E. A. Coryn moved the following resolution without comment, and it was adopted, all standing:—"Whereas our President, friend, and teacher, William Q. Judge, has departed from this outer sphere of active labour for humanity, therefore be it resolved that we, the members of the Theosophical Society in England, in conference assembled, do hereby attempt to express our gratitude to the Guardian of our race for the staunch, devoted, and loyal soul whom He sent to and permitted to dwell so long with us; resolved that we desire further to express gratitude to William Q. Judge, blunting zeal, inexhaustible energy in, and unwavering devotion to the brotherhood of humanity, and to the Theosophical Society as its very highest expression; resolved that to our beloved friend, as also to the great founder of this nucleus of a universal brotherhood, the Theosophical Society, we still continue to express our devotion and appreciation of their efforts to endeavouring to live up to their ideals, by carrying forward the great work which they inaugurated, for which they lived, and for which they died. Certain amendments in the articles of constitution were then moved and referred to the Dublin Convention (August 2and 3.)

DR. ANATOLIUS MARKOFF who, it is said, is writing a History of Russia for Messrs. A. Constable and Co., is to read a paper, entitled 'Trade Between England and Russia,' before the Anglo-Russian Literary Society, at the Imperial Institute, on June 2. This polyglot Slav, who lectures in different languages and in various countries, evidently agrees with [illegible] that 'perfidious Albion is a nation of [illegible] practical way to pro[illegible] L.S., as regards a [illegible] both nations, is to [illegible] favouring to prove [illegible] to make money [illegible]

[illegible] Beauty Charm and [illegible] harmless and im[illegible] Complexion. Each [illegible]

PROFESSOR MAX MULLER ON CHRISTIANITY AND BUDDHISM.

A DISCUSSION WITH THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

Professor Max Muller lectured at the rooms of the Royal Society of Literature, Hanover Square, London, the day before the mail left, on "Coincidences." The Lord Chancellor took the chair, and there was a large company of ladies and gentlemen, including the Rev. Canon Wilberforce.

The professor said that two Roman Catholic missionaries travelling in Thibet were startled at the coincidence between their own ritual and that of the Buddhist priesthood. The latter had croziers, mitres, dalmatics, copes, services with two choirs, five-chained censers, blessings given while extending the right hand over the people, the use of beads, worship of the saints, processions, litanies, holy water. The missionaries attributed these coincidences to the Devil determined to scandalise pious Roman Catholics. There the matter rested until the time came when the ancient language of the Brahmins began to be seriously studied by such men as Wilkins, Sir William Jones, and Colebrooke. At that time the idea that all languages were derived from Hebrew was so firmly fixed and prevalent that it would have required great courage to say otherwise. Frederick Schlegel was the first to announce that the classic languages of Greece and Italy, and Sanscrit, the sacred language of India, were off shoots of the same stock. It might be said that a coincidence people that if a coincidence could be produced by natural causes, no other explanation need be sought. This, however, could not be the reason, why mitres, copes, dalmatics, crosiers, and many other things, exactly like those in the Roman Catholic Church existed in Thibet. The conclusion was forced upon those who first studied the subject without passion that there must at one time have been communication between Catholic priests and Buddhists, and it was a historical fact that Christian missionaries were active in China from the middle of the seventh to the end of the fourteenth century. Their monasteries and schools in different town and were patronised by the Government. Here, then, was a coincidence explained in a fairly satisfactory manner. Other coincidences between Buddhism and Christianity had been pointed out again and again, but too often in the impassioned tone of theological controversy. Coincidences between all the sacred books of the world existed, and he ventured to say that they ought to be welcomed, for surely no truth lost value because it was held not only by ourselves, but also by millions of human beings whom we formerly called unbelievers. Some of the coincidences between Buddhism and Christianity belonged to the ancient period of the former. They included confessions, fastings, celebracy of the priesthood, and even rosaries and as they were honoured in India before the beginning our era, it followed that if they had been borrowed, the borrowers were Christians. How, it might be asked, had knowledge of these things been spread? Through the fact that Buddhism in its essence was a missionary religion. We heard of Buddhist missionaries being sent to every part of the known world in the third century before Christ. Indian and Buddhist influences had long been suspected in ancient Greek fable and some parts of the Bible. The story of the ass in the lion's skin was to be found in Pali. Probably it was true that the germs of some fairy stories existed among our Aryan ancestors before their seperation, but the form would be that of the proverb. Some difficulty had been caused by the question whether the fables common to Greece and India had come from east or west. The Greeks themselves never claimed that kind of literature as their invention, though they made it their own by clothing it in Greek forms. Moreover, the fable had many traces of Eastern origin, and abounded in Sanscrit literature. They were constantly appealed to in India, and were incorporated in the sacred canon of the Buddhists. Formerly, doubtful he had, after conscientious study, become more and more convinced that India was the soil that originally produced the fable as we knew it.—(Hear, hear.) Again, there were in the Old and New Testaments stories which had been traced to Buddhist Jataka, and indeedfnobody could look at Buddhism without finding something which reminded them of Christianity. He did not allude to things essential to Christianity. He spoke rather of the framework. Under the disguise of St. Joseph, Buddha himself had been raised to the rank of a saint in the Roman Catholic Church, and the Professor saw no reason why Buddha should not retain a place among saints, not all of whom were more saintly than he. The story of the judgment of Solomon occurred in the Buddhist canon, but in a somewhat different form. We read there of the man who had no children by his first wife, but one son by his second wife. To console the first he gave her the custody of the child. When his death, each of the wives claimed the boy. They went before Misaka. She directed them to try which could pull the child from the other by main force. As soon as he began to cry, one of the women let go, and so long as he had faith in his divinity, and began to sink when his faith failed. Such a coincidence could not be set down to accident, and must be remembered that the date of the Buddhist parable was anterior to that told by St. Luke. Then there was parable of the loaves and fishes. In Buddha's case he had one loaf, and after he had fed his 500 brethren, as well as his wife and hostess and the people of a small town, as much bread was left that it had to be thrown into a cave. If such coincidences between the Buddhist sacred books and the Bible could be accounted for by reference to the tendency of our common humanity, let analogous cases be produced. If they were set down as merely accidental, let similar cases be brought from the chapter of accidents. His own opinion was that at least they were too numerous and complex to be attributed to the latter cause. He had tried to lay the case before his hearers like a judge summing up for a jury. He would only ask them to remember that the Buddhist canon was old, this coincidences were found, was certainly reduced to writing in the first century before the Christian era. All, however, that he felt strongly was that the case should not remain undecided. The evidence was complete. The verdict rested with the meeting. (Cheers.)

The Lord Chancellor, proposing a vote of thanks to the Professor, remarked that the evidence he had laid before them was singularly incomplete in one or two places. He had spoken of the feeding of the multitude as a parable, which it was not. It was a fact. If he (the Lord Chancellor) had to deal with the story of the Gospel narrative and the Eastern manuscripts to which the Professor had alluded, he should prefer that the former.—(Hear, hear.) On these subjects, we did not know as much as we thought we did.—(Laughter.) A great deal of the historical evidence had perished. He wished to give one illustration. They might take it that the alphabet was derived from Alpha and Beta.—(The Professor shook his head.) Oh! it was Bos—

The Professor: May I say a few words?

The Lord Chancellor: "You will have plenty of opportunity directly."—(Laughter.) Proceeding, he said the question of priority was one of evidence. What was the evidence bearing on the things which had been spoken of as coinciding with the Gospel narrative? What proof was there that they existed at the periods the Professor had mentioned? Was it possible in such thing as interpolation?—(Hear, hear.) How many people could give a distinct and accurate account of what had happened the day before? Probably the Professor had never been present at a fire or a running-down case. It would have astonished him.—(Laughter.) Ma ny people saw part of the truth, and supposed it to be the whole. Might he venture to say that sometimes the Professor did the same? Under those circumstances, until they had all the evidence, which in this case was impossible a reasonable judgment could not be formed. When he heard it said that the Gospel narrative had been borrowed or partly borrowed from some old fables of Buddha, he remembered that the Gospel narrators spoke of what they professed to have seen and heard, and if what they said was not true, they were false witnesses.—(Hear, hear.)

The vote of thanks was passed with acclamation.

Professor Max Muller fully agreed with the Lord Chancellor as to the uncertainty of evidence, and to the importance of the issues at stake in this discussion. He had never done anything but deal with the evidence, leaving the decision to more competent persons. The question of the origin of the alphabet was of comparatively little consequence, but he took the liberty of informing the Lord Chancellor that it came from the Hieratical language of ancient Egypt through the Phœnicians, and received its Greek names for the convenience of Greek children. This bit of information showed that their was minute inquiry in scholarship as well as in law, and that we must live and learn.—(Laughter.) It was true, as the Lord Chancellor had said, that a deal of evidence was lost. He (the Professor) could not produce it. He could only give what he had, but he could assure the Lord Chancellor that the date of the Buddhist canon containing the passages similar to some in the Bible was undeniably fixed by scholars as belonging to the century before the Christian era.—(Hear, hear.)

The meeting then broke up.

HOW WOMAN SUFFRAGE WORKS IN AMERICA.

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH writes from Toronto to the "Times" as follows:—The House of Commons is going to vote again on woman suffrage, and the result can hardly fail to affect us here. Woman calls on man to give up to her half the sovereign power, himself retaining the responsibility: for Nature will still hold him responsible both for the family and the state. With you, it is true, it is at present proposed to give the suffrage only to unmarried women, but the leaders of the movement have no intention of stopping there. Nor would reason let us stop there. If womanhood is to be represented, how could wives and mothers be shut out? Before taking this leap, might it not be well to inquire into the working of the measure where it has been already adopted—that is to say, in three of the Western States of the American Union and in Australasia? Reports that come to us of the results in the Western States indicate that inquiry would be wise. A Colorado man writes:—

"I thought until this election that it would be a good thing, but I do not think decent women in Denver will ever go to the polls again. Why, the political bosses ran the women from what they call 'the Row' just like sheep, and shamed every decent woman in the city; and the worst of it was that these same women voted, of course, against their own sex and for all the 'bums' on the ticket. My wife says she will never vote again except to repeal the Woman Suffrage Act."

In New York a body of women, certainly not the worst, representatives of their sex, have organised themselves in opposition to the movement, which they regard as subversive of their true interests.

"A.K.H.B." HAS two good things in a paper in the new *Longman's*. One is a story of Froude being the first to respond to a Revivalist preacher's invitation to his audience to seek personal interviews with him. Dr. Boyd does not know what Boanerges said to the historian, but opines that the historian said something to him, and believes he was in dead earnest. The country Parson's other tit-bit is a tale of hard-drinking Forfarshire lairds who were wont to ride into Dundee for a spree. On the way home one night the drunkest fell off his horse and slipped down a steep bank to the brink of the Tay. His companions by-and-by missed him and turned back, calling out "Fear (where) are ye, B——?" At last a voice came up the steep, "Lord, keep fast I am, but I'm no hell, for here's watter."

BOER FORCE VS. ENGLISH WIT.

THE little village of Zeerust, in the Transvaal, says a writer in the "African Critic," has lost much of its former glory, but it still remains by far the prettiest "dorp" in the South African Republic. It was one of the earliest of the townships laid out by the sturdy "voortrekkers" when they broke away from British domination and ineptitude in 1837-38, and is consequently one of the most conservative and retrogressive of many similar places within the borders of the Republic. The early pioneers who still live to retail the story of the Great Trek hold the English, and everything connected with them, in the most profound contempt and hatred, and this feeling of animosity has reflected itself as a heritage in their children. In the early days, next to Grahamstown, in the Cape Colony, Zeerust was the principal headquarters of the interior hunters and traders, with whom considerable barter was done in ammunition and general trading goods, in exchange for horns, skins, and ivory. With the gradual opening up of the railways to the north, however, much, if not all, this trade has been lost to the town, which now transacts a limited business in agricultural produce. It is situated in a hollow, and boasts of a single street, down the sides of which are planted peach and nectarine trees. These are irrigated by the sluits that line the kerbs, and to which the surrounding hills give a never-failing supply of water. Dotted about are flourishing farms, with their smiling cornfields and mealie gardens; and the stranger who seeks the hospitality of the town for the first time cannot but be struck that the early Boer farmers had an uncommonly keen judgment when they determined to make the spot their permanent abiding-place. Near by is the battle-field where the invaded Umilikazi hills give a never-failing supply of driven by a handful of Doppers from the district, and with such slaughter that he deemed it prudent to give them as wide a berth as possible, and hence was that he fled to Matabeleland and founded a nation.

Although Zeerust is a very hot bed of anti-British feeling, here and there are scattered a few English-men who have contrived to make a comfortable living with their rulers, which speaks volumes for the long-enduring patience and tact they must have employed to attain to this satisfactory state of affairs. One such, a Mr. William Strang, seems an exceedingly pushing man. As a youngster he had managed to purchase a farm in the neighbourhood, which, under his fostering care, began to prove a most profitable undertaking. Later on he laid down the first steam saw-mill ever seen in the Transvaal, which soon attracted the patronage of all the outlying farmers. In this way he came into close personal touch with the majority of the Boer settlers, and as confidence grew he found that a considerable business was to be done with them by lending money on crops and cattle. If rumour be correct, the rate of interest charged on the loans was such that the modern money-lender would blush at exacting; but as the Boers were at that time a very simple folk, and were glad to get money on any terms, they did not pause too carefully to consider such matters of detail so long as they obtained it.

It was a burning hot day in December 1879, and as Strange rode through the main street at a hand-gallop it was also thought by those on the surface that he had received bad news. Such, in fact, was the case. Old Viljoen, to whom he had lent a considerable sum of money some two or three years before, had died the previous week, and in reply to a letter addressed to his hot-headed and very capricious son asking when it would be convenient to repay the amount advanced to his father, Strange had that morning received a verbal message sent to him from young Viljoen's place to the effect that he did not recognise any debts owing by his father to any "verdoemd" Englishman, but if he insisted upon payment he could come and get it.

Now, this message disturbed Strange more than might have been supposed. In the first place, he had nothing to show for the loan, for the pledged word of the old race of Boers was equivalent to any legal document; and, secondly, he knew Viljoen the younger to be a great-hulking lout, capable of anything in his inherited hate of the English. Moreover, the mutterings of the rebellion, which afterwards culminated in Majuba, were then bearing fruition, and, all things considered, he took very kindly not by any means a pleasant one. Hence the dejection which was apparent as, in the broiling noonday sun, he galloped through Zeerust on his way to interview the ungrateful son of his old friend.

Within an hour he drew up at the farm, and as he cast rein the first person he met was Petrus Viljoen himself. A hurried and rather exciting conversation ensued, with the result that he was refused point blank to give the least satisfaction to Strange's just claims. In the end, the latter was compelled to invoke the aid of the law; and as Viljoen tacitly admitted the debt, but just as stubbornly refused to pay, judgment was given in favour of the Englishman. An execution was therefore put in, with the result that Viljoen was cast adrift from the home that had sheltered him so long. His parting was as he passed with his waggon for a "soupie" of dop when passing through the village street, when reported to Strange, did not tend to reassure that astute gentleman, "Ja, Jan, bonsella now," said Viljoen, "but just as the veld gave shelter to my father before me, so will it give me shelter now. The koodoo will provide food for me, but I will return in good time to exact a full penalty for this cruel wrong." It was, of course, unjust to bear resentment, considering that Strange had but exacted his just dues. Still, the threat caused the latter considerable disquietude, which, however, wore off as the months passed and no news reached him of Viljoen.

The mass meeting at Paardekraal had determined upon rebelling against British authority. The Triumvirate, which was the supreme authority, had issued in the order given by Paul Kruger and his two compatriots, to stop the advance of troops at Bronkhurst Spruit. All the world knows how we wilfully disregarded ourselves to the warnings given, with the result that a massacre followed, which finally resulted in Colley's death and capitulation to the Boers at Majuba.

During the protracted operations that followed the slaughter of nearly 300 red-coats at Bronkhurst Spruit, the Englishmen in Zeerust were kept close prisoners in the village gaol, prominent among them being Strange. He had taken no part in the way or the other in the hostilities that ensued, and although he had good friends among the Boers, it was felt that it was best to treat him as an enemy. After the termination of the war, when possession of the country became known, the English prisoners were liberated. Strange at once proceeded to his farm, but on his arrival he found it in the possession of one of the youthful Boers, the leader of which was none other than Petrus Viljoen. "I said I would wipe off old scores some day," Viljoen quietly remarked. "This farm and my father's farm are now mine by confiscation and right of war, and by right of force. You are now the wanderer; go and see if koodoo biltong agrees with you as well as it did with me."

Expostulation was out of the question; and, as Strange was nothing if not practical, he quickly retired from a position which, in the circumstances, was exceedingly embarrassing. But he did not return to Zeerust just then. On the contrary, he made his way to the farm of an adjoining Boer, upon whose friendship he knew he could count. A brief conversation ensued, and Strange rode in to Zeerust with less anxiety on his face than when he had left it. Viljoen was now still in full possession of the country—now an independent State—but on settled government coming into authority, the first case tried in the Pretoria High Court was an action for ejectment against Viljoen at the suit of his neighbour, Smuts. The latter swore that, prior to the war, he had bought all the usurped property from Strange; and as Viljoen could only plead that he had seized it by force—as a matter of course—and with his head still hot-headed and very capricious son asking when it would be convenient to repay the amount advanced to his father, Strange had that morning received a verbal message sent to him from young Viljoen's place to the effect that he did not recognise any debts owing by his father to any "verdoemd" Englishman, but if he insisted upon payment he could come and get it.

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Strange still occupies old Viljoen's farm, and by all it is considered the very finest in the Zeerust district. The flour mill is a greater success than ever, and, from all accounts, its owner's banking account is a large one. Smuts is long since dead; the illmannered son would have long since followed his father. Viljoen is now in Rhodesia, fighting side by side with the English against the Matabele. He has long since given up the idea of further revenge; for, as he sagely remarks to one of his countrymen, "the Englishmen are too d——d clever!"

THE WANTS OF THE WOMEN OF INDIA.

MISS LENA SORABJI AND THE N.I.A.

At a drawing-room meeting of the National Indian Association, held at 15, Bruton-street, Mayfair, by invitation of Lord and Lady Hobhouse, Miss Lena Sorabji (sister of Miss Cornelia Sorabji, B.A.) gave an interesting account of women's work in India. The chair was taken by Lord Hobhouse, and the company included Lady Hobhouse, Lady Lyall, Lady Scott, Lady Forsyth, Sir C. Elliott, Sir C. Sargent, Mrs. Buxton, Mrs. Leslie Probyn, Miss Manning (hon. sec.), and others.

Miss Lena Sorabji, in her paper, referred more particularly to the educational work among women in the Bombay Presidency, the growth of training colleges, the spread of the Kindergarten system, and the primary vernacular schools for the poorer classes. The Wilson College, at Bombay, was she said, mainly favoured by girls desirous of studying literature, and the Grant Medical College by their sisters who wished to qualify as lady doctors. A Medical College for women was much needed at Bombay, and would soon, she was persuaded, justify its existence. Continuing, Miss Sorabji spoke of the sacrifice of young lives to old customs, which was, however, being lessened by the introduction of tennis and cricket among the girls. "I covet for them," she concluded Miss Sorabji, "more than intellectual and social progress—that they should know the joy that is the outcome of the peace which passeth all understanding."

The other speakers included Sir C. Elliott, Mr. J. C. Chattopadhyaya, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Mr. H. T. Bhabha (Mysore), Mr. N. G. Nadkorni (Bombay), and Dr. K. N. Bahadurjii.

WRITING on "Humour in Modern Fiction" in the *Saturday Review*, Prof. Tyrrell says he is persuaded that the true heir of Shakspere's humour is to be found in George Eliot. Her humour, like his, depends on that which is permanent and unchangeable in human nature. It is impossible to believe that a time will ever come in which the uneducated mind will not struggle in vain to realise the distinction between statements of fact and figures of speech (which latter the vulgar employ more copiously than those who understand them), an in its struggles impound itself deeper in the morass of confusion. Here is an admirable illustration of that immortal truth from "The Mill on the Floss":—"That's the fault I have to find wi' you, Bessy; if you see a stick in the road you're allays thinkin' you can't step over it. You'd want me not to hire a good waggoner, 'cause he'd got a mole on his face.' "'Dear heart!' said Mrs. Tulliver, in mild surprise; 'when did I ever make objections to a a man because he'd got a mole on his face? I'm sure I'm rather fond o' the moles; for my brother as is dead and gone had a mole on his brow. But I can't remember you iver offering to hire a waggoner with a mole, Mr. Tulliver. There was John Gibbe hadn't a mole on his face no more nor you have, an' I was all for "having" you hire "him"; an' so you did hire him, and if he hadn't died o'the inflammation, as we paid Dr. Turnbull for attending him, he'd very like ha' been driving the waggon now. He might ha' had a mole somewheres out, o' sight o' course. But how was I to know that, Mr. Tulliver?' "'No, no, Bessy; I didn't mean justly the mole; I meant it to stand for summat else; but niver mind—it's puzzling work, talking is.'"

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

THE fate which has overtaken the "New York Times" will, thinks its contemporary the "Nation," cause genuine regret among those who know anything of its history. It has played a very prominent and creditable part in both the politics and journalism of New York. It made its way into profit and distinction over forty years ago, through the talent and industry of its founder, Henry J. Raymond, although its frival, the "Tribune," not only was animated by Horace Greeley's passionate earnestness, but had a staff made up of such men as George William Curtis, Bayard Taylor, William H. Fry, and George Ripley. Until the war, and, indeed, one may say until Raymond's death, in 1869, it was a sober, dignified newspaper, that supplied conservative Republicans with the calm and moderation which the fiercer convictions of the "Tribune" made impossible. That such a journal was desired and, in proper hands, was profitable, was shown by the great success of the enterprise. Two fortunes, indeed three, were made out of it. Raymond made one. George Jones, the late publisher made another, and, we believe, Mr. Gilbert Jones, his son, made another by his final sale of it for a large sum—a transaction which has raised him to a very high degree of financial fame and eminence.

Its want of later success, which we hope is only temporary, is another illustration of the misfortune, from the moral point of view, which seems to wait on New York journalism. The foundation of such papers as the "Herald," "Tribune," and "Times" by the labour and ability of one man is no longer possible. Each of these papers had its origin in little else than an energetic editor behind a small printing-press, and worked its way into success and influence by slow degrees. To-day the competition is so keen and the expenses of a newspaper so great that it has to be begun, as a factory or railroad is begun, by an investment of a million or two, besides having the right kind of editor and publisher. After all, of the two kinds of success a newspaper may achieve—the financial and the moral—one only is, as a rule, possible. It may fill the pockets of the proprietors and yet be a curse to their generation, or it may be full of the best sentiments and too dull to make any money. There is no property in the world harder to manage, and yet it has great fascination for many rich men, who lose in it with remarkable forbitude. To own even a failing paper is to some a perpetual joy.

It is this difficulty of management which probably accounts for the fact that while, during the last quarter of a century, we presume we may say millions have been flung into the maelstrom of New York journalism, hardly any attempt has been made to improve its quality as a whole. The American press continues to be the most famous in the world for its badness in all points but the gathering of news, in which it is pre-eminent. But when it is considered as the chief literature of a great people, and the chief moulder of opinion, and the chief diffuser of intelligence, it is the most extraordinary phenomenon of the modern world. Nothing, or next to nothing, is done to mend it. Each new venture is on the same lines as the last, or is generally a little worse. Many millions are given every year to colleges and schools by patriotic and philanthropic men, but no attempt is made by this class to improve the press, which has a hundred times as much influence on the character and mind of the people as all the colleges and schools put together. They have for it an unconcealed contempt. They know it is vulgarising and debauching their children, and they are ready to invest in it for pecuniary profit on the old plan, but they are not willing to make it better. There is no doubt that the French press is more venal, but it is written with far more education, in better style, with more knowledge of the world. Most of our journals seem to be composed for the class of slender instruction and childish minds known as domestic servants, and in any other civilised country would probably never get above the basement story. But many of our educated men every day enjoy and admire the most scurrilous and mendacious of them all.

The note of the press to-day which most needs changing is childishness. Even if the papers are clean and decent, they are fit only for the nursery. The pictures childish; the intelligence is mainly for boys and girls. The "problems" are trivial and the whole thing is made for junior clerks and labourers. The observations on public as distinguished from purely party affairs are quite juvenile. The abuse is mostly boyish or street abuse, with neither rhyme nor reason in it. What is wanted in the way of reform is mainly maturity, the preparation of the paper for grown people engaged in serious occupation. Gravity either in discussing or in managing our affairs is fast vanishing in the journalistic influence. We laugh over everything, make fun of everybody, and think it will "all come out right in the end," just like ill-bred children who hate to have their games interrupted. Instead of something might be done by American capitalists to elevate the most potent means of cultivation we have, which is to-day exerting most influence on the national and international character, we have yet to see, though we are very near seeing, the full effect on the coming generation of the present cheap newspaper press.

It is, however part and parcel of that absence of any sense of responsibility for the press of the country which is one of its curses. If any man chooses to print a blackguard newspaper and does not actually pocket-pick upon the shelf or in the streets, or in its columns, it is supposed to be his affair exclusively, and but few of us refuse to buy the paper so as to help his venture. That readers are in any sense "participes criminis" seems to enter no one's head. This immense source of popular instruction is left, without a thought by preachers and philanthropists and patriots, to a swarm of young men, most of whom have failed in life, and who make "copy" simply as a means of livelihood, and who mus t themselves be occasionally astounded by the sort of things they are paid for.

THE DECLINE OF WHEAT GROWING.

THE Agricultural returns for Great Britain for the year 1895 were issued on May 22. Of the entire measured surface of land and water in Great Britain, amounting to 77,000 acres, woods and pastures together cover 15,000,000 acres, or 27 per cent. The cultivated area actually accounted for in the occupiers' schedules in 1895 as under crops or grass, temporary or permanent, is 32,576,000 acres, a net shrinkage of land under the plough has been accentuated by the unpropitious character of the autumn seed time of 1894 and early spring of 1895. The total area under crops of every description is 18,057,000 acres less rye, beans, and peas. One-fifth part of the surface thus withdrawn re-appears in an extension of acreage under barley and oats; but, on the other hand, the acreage under wheat, as compared by nearly 455,000 acres than that of 1895, while weather conditions were answerable for a further reduction of 112,000 acres in turnips and other green crops. Potatoes, under the small Irish crop, and lucerne, and flax was larger by 45,000 acres, and the acreage left under bare fallow was extended by nearly 100,000 acres. In wheat-growing alone there has been a decline of the farm of adjoining Boer upon whose friendship he knew he could count. A brief conversation ensued, and Strange rode in to Zeerust with less anxiety on his face than when he had left it. Viljoen was now still in full possession of the country—now an independent State—but on settled government coming into authority, the first case tried in the Pretoria High Court was an action for ejectment against Viljoen at the suit of his neighbour, Smuts. The latter swore that, prior to the war, he had bought all the usurped property from Strange; and as Viljoen could only plead that he had seized it by force—as a matter of course—and was for a second time ejected from his home inheritance and from the other lands he had seized.

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BILE-LADEN BLOOD.

HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

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A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ORNAMENT,

SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR OUR INDIAN CONSTITUENTS.

PLAYING 24 DISTINCT AIRS ON 4 CYLINDERS.

EXTRA SPARE CYLINDERS SUPPLIED TO ORDER.

EUROPEAN OR INDIAN MUSIC.

IN MASSIVE SOLID WOOD CASE, artistically inlaid with fancy coloured woods, forming a CONSPICUOUS and FASCINATING ORNAMENT, SPECIALLY SUITED FOR A PALACE OR DARBAR HALL.

Each Box has FOUR INTERCHANGEABLE CYLINDERS. Each playing Six distinct Airs, IN ALL PLAYING 24 SEPARATE AIRS.

WITH HIGHLY ORNAMENTAL TABLE, as illustrated, having drawers specially fitted to contain the spare cylinders when not in use. The Table and Box stand 48 inches in height, 46 inches in length and 27 inches in width.

We also supply THE SAME QUALITY HARMONIPHONE WITHOUT TABLE and measuring 36 inches in length, 18 inches in width and 14 inches in height.

THIS SPECIAL QUALITY OF HARMONIPHONE CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED FROM

THE SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE. IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER. Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE. It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

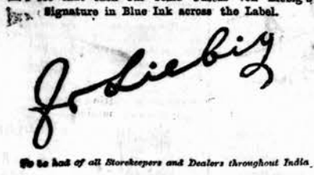
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

and see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.



FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper

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Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The old Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 1) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 8317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 12837, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. J. Ll. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WEAKNESS, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, INDIGESTION, NERVE, KIDNEY and LIVER COMPLAINTS, HYSTERIA, DIZZINESS, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Female Disorders, and all Functional and Nervous Derangements of the System, caused by Waste or Decadency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred troubles is remarkable and permanent, all the Aches and Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is surprising to themselves.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

Sole Proprietors ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, MYDDELTON STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

"The Wine Shippers of the East"

Napier Johnstone's Whisky.

Bruce, Gardner & Co.'s & The Camuglynie Whiskies

C. P. & Co.'s Clarets, Burgundies, and every other Wine of Good Quality.

AMOROSO SHERRY — PALL MALL WHISKY

BOMBAY.

THE WORLD'S RENOWNED

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY US

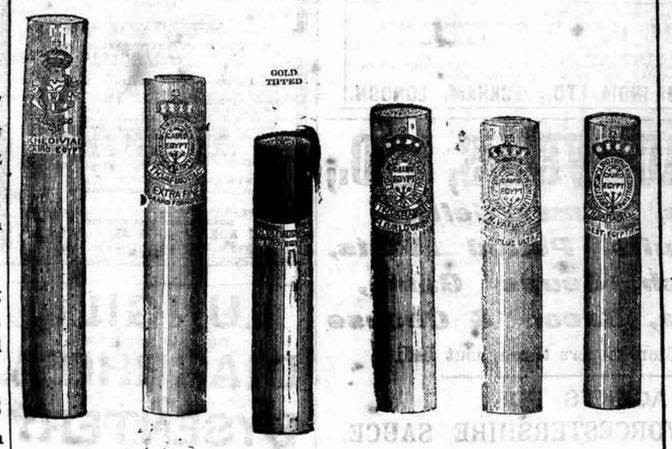
At our Large Factory at Cairo (Egypt).

BRANCHES AND GRAND DEPOTS:

4, DALHOUSIE-SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
20, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.
72, MERCHANT STREET, RANGOON.

Agents in all Principal Places in the World.

OUR WELL-KNOWN BRANDS.



Rs. 7 per 100. Rs. 5-8 per 100. Rs. 8 per 100. Rs. 3-12 per 100. Rs. 3-4 per 100. Rs. 2-12 per 100

The above illustrations show the exact sizes and lengths of the brands of Cigarettes manufactured by us, and the marks thereon. They are the only genuine and high-class Egyptian Cigarettes made of pure and unadulterated tobacco of good flavour. They are of excellent quality throughout.

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

S. & H. HARRIS.

WATERPROOF.

In Constant Use for 50 Years throughout the United Kingdom.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers, and Storekeepers.

MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."

LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.

"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."

"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros., & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Gunny, Ashanoolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.

EDWARDS'

WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.

Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

DAWSON'S BOOTS

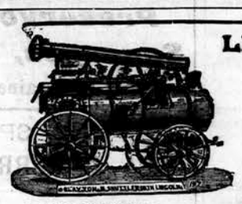
NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK STAMPED ON THE SOLES.

JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS REGISTERED TRADE MARK No. 75300

Since using Pears' Soap I have discarded all others.
Lillie Langtry
PEARS INVENTOR
Matchless for the hands and complexion.

Perfect health for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the blush-rose attends the habitual use of

Pears' Soap



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Upwards of 29,000 Engines Made and Sold.

Simple and Compound.

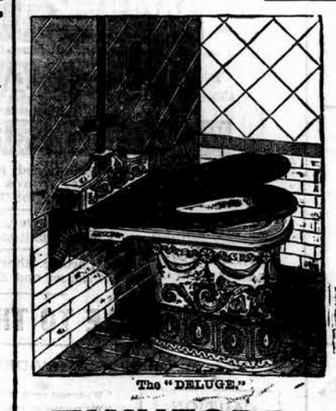
PORTABLE ENGINES.
SEMI-PORTABLE ENGINES,
UNDERTYPE ENGINES,
TRACTION ENGINES. (New Pattern with all recent improvements.)
HORIZONTAL ENGINES.
STRAW BURNING ENGINES.
SPECIAL ELECTRIC LIGHT ENGINES.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Free by Post to any Part of the World.

Catalogues and full particulars can be obtained from RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, Bombay; or T. E. THOMSON & Co., 9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

SANITARY SPECIALITIES

In FINEST STAFFORDSHIRE EARTHENWARE and SUPERIOR WHITE ENAMELLED FIRE-CLAY.

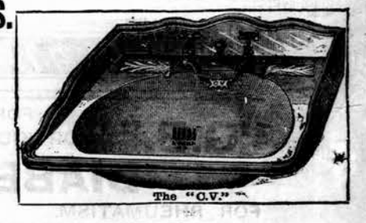


The "DELUGE."

PEDESTAL W.C. BASINS.

Wash-Downs—
The "DELUGE."
The "TRIDENT."
The "ZONE."

Wash-Outs—
The "UNITAS."
The "TORNADO."
The "VELOS."



The "C.V."

LAVATORY BASINS.

The "C.V.," with Improved Standing Waste and Overflow.
The "IDEAL," with Large Open Overflow.
The "CRESCENT," with Recessed Waste and Overflow.

URINALS, SINKS, WASH-TUBS, &c., &c.

TWYFORD, CLIFFE VALE POTTERY, HANLEY, STAFFS., ENG.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

For CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

PRICE Rs. 2-14 PER GALLON.

Sole Manufacturers—ENGELBERT & CO., BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

Agents, with Stock—Messrs. MACBETH BROTHERS & CO., BOMBAY.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. March 18th, 1878.

This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character

EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A., Professor of Chemistry.

Berner's College, London.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with th poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefor to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see the have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are brande with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. "Carlton" Whisky Merchants, London

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HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT LEVER TRUSS

(No Steel—Bone.) Effective & Light. Equally comfortable in any wear or reclining position.

ALL Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS. SCIATIC, KIDNEY & LIVER BELTS

Prices:—
Single, 14/-, 18/-, & 21/-
Double, 28/-, 30/-, & 33/-

Consultations, Prescriptions Circulars, Price List, &c., free. J. WHITE'S CO., Ld., London, 228, Piccadilly, England. Est. 50 Years.

All goods are manufactured on the premises, & if genuine, should bear our stamp.

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